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Governor Names Reynolds As Justice of Probate; Cotton Men See Big Year

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 9, 1940

In Boston: Draft Boards Approved

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall named James F. Reynolds, who has been Register of Probate and Insolvency of Norfolk County since 1927, as Justice of Probate and Insolvency. The post pays $10,000 a year. [Details: Page 11.]

Cotton farmers and cotton manufacturers look to 1941 with some degree of optimism, according to speakers at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Providence, R. I. [Details and picture: Page 12.]

Gov. Saltonstall announced Presidential approval of the Governor's selections to man the State's 173 local draft boards and auxiliaries, a total of 1,258 men. (Complete list of appointees to various boards and positions: Page 11.)

Practically every known vegetable that can be grown in Massachusetts was on display at the annual three-day exhibition of fruits, vegetables, and flowers of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which opened at Horticultural Hall, Boston. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Reduction of 7,704 in the number of employables on the general relief rolls of Massachusetts in August, compared to last January, was announced. The figure was slightly less than the increase in State Work Projects Administration rolls between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. [Details: Page 11.]

In Washington: Dykstra Ponders Draft Post

Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin, said that President Roosevelt had discussed the post of Draft Administrator with him but that he would have to do "some considering" before saying whether he would accept. He made the statement after calling upon the President.

Tax legislation using an excess profits levy as a barrier against profiteering on military contracts and intended also to encourage defense enterprises was signed by the President. [Details: Financial Page.]

The National Defense Commission estimates that the United States now has on hand or "readily available" more than two years' supply of manganese and more than a year's supply of tin—two vital defense materials obtained principally from abroad.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House a bill appropriating $150,000,000 to build 40,000 housing units for national defense workers and men in the Army and Navy.

National and local officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in Washington on the eve of the Society's golden jubilee celebration.

The War Department received an order from President Roosevelt to put into effect immediately a policy providing that the services of Negroes be utilized on "a fair and equitable basis" in the national defense program, including Army service, aviation, and civil assignments.

President Roosevelt signed a $1,482,693,363 defense appropriation, last of the big defense measures expected this session. Among other things the bill carried the money for the forthcoming conscription program, and for building up the Army to 1,400,000 men by July.

House Democratic leaders abandoned plans to recess or adjourn Congress, Speaker Sam Rayburn announcing that the decision was made "for reasons sufficient to us." The Senate meanwhile planned to start Thursday a series of three-day recesses until Nov. 18.

Tension Grows as Nazis Move Into Rumania

Balkan tension increased as Bucharest reported that 4,000 Germans had entered Rumania with the Rumanian oil fields as their objective and that additional troops from the Reich were en route. [Exclusive account of German SS operations in Rumania: Page 1.]

British residents and officials of oil concerns in Bucharest were reported to be preparing to depart owing to failure of Ambassador Hoare to get a satisfactory reply to inquiries in Bucharest as to the purpose of the Germans.

Greece learned that its supply of oil from Rumania had been stopped. Athens meanwhile took swift steps against "fifth columnists."

Turkish Envoy to Russia, Haydar Adkay, on return to Moscow predicted increasingly friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Britain disclosed conversations with Turkey, believed to include the situation with Syria.

Soviet Spokesman Makes Bid to U. S.

Soviet Russia made overtures to the United States, its unofficial spokesmen in London declaring that there is "no reason why there should not be friendship between our countries—friendship and trade."

In Moscow the Soviet Press published a speech by Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka in which he was quoted in a desire for peaceful relations with Russia. Mr. Matsuoka was quoted as telling a conference of provincial governors that conflict between Japan and Russia would mean that "our countries would pull chestnuts out of the fire for other countries."

Two Clipper Passengers Held at Bermuda

New York (AP)—British authorities at Bermuda today detained two Norwegian shipping representatives flying to this country aboard the Pan American Atlantic clipper. It was the first instance of removal of passengers from the flying boats, although British censors at Bermuda have seized mail regularly.

War Summary: Nazi Raiders Bomb London

Nazi air raiders returned over London today following a night of widespread attacks on 80 districts in England, including 30 in London. Simultaneously R. A. F. bombers carried out a heavy assault on the German port of Bremen and other key German industrial centers. Most of today's attackers were turned back along the Kent and Sussex coast. [Details: Page 1.]

Germany claimed dive-bomber hits on a troopship convoy en route to England. Resumption of surface raiding by Germany was seen in a Berlin report that an auxiliary cruiser recently had sunk 52,000 tons of merchant shipping "in overseas waters." [Details: Page 4.]

At Gibraltar Britain was removing civilians after the fortress guns had fired into the Mediterranean for several hours, reportedly sinking a French ship which refused orders to halt.

Italian forces in Egypt were reported showing renewed activity while Italy's Air Force attacked a convoy in the Red Sea.

In London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill was unanimously elected leader of the Conservative Party, succeeding Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Ottman Heads New York Home Guard

Albany, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman appointed Maj. Gen. William Ottman commanding general of the New York Home Guard, and announced organization of the force to replace National Guardsmen inducted into Federal service will begin Oct. 15.

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Political Primer

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Reaching Out to Homes Across the Sea

Young English Evacuees at Station WRUL, Boston

Left to right are Daniel Newman, Gillian Cutbush, Bob Emery, announcer, Clive Davis and Trevor Davis sending messages to parents and friends back home

Youthful English evacuees radio to folk back home: Page 13

Willkie Hears Connecticut Is His

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 9—Wendell L. Willkie charged here today that if the American people re-elect the Roosevelt Administration they will never get "a thin dime of the social security money."

At the same time he heard assurance that he would "overwhelmingly" carry Connecticut, a State that has recently been called by some observers, "the most doubtful New England State."

The assurance came soon after the 14-car train of the G. O. P. presidential nominee crossed into the Nutmeg State, and Gov. Raymond H. Baldwin came aboard.

With the Governor, Mr. Willkie then left the train for a day-long motorcade through the State, and it must be recorded that on a sunny, smiling New England fall day, the foliage in its first splashes of color, the candidate received from the people cheers, songs and applause that appeared to substantiate what Governor Baldwin said was his studied prediction.

In effect, Mr. Willkie went on a little "military inspection tour" of his own.

Saw Munitions in Making

Although the motorcade of brightly decorated cars and busses was considerably more frankly political than the "third-term candidate's" somber black car and military attachés, Mr. Willkie, nonetheless, had a first-hand look at factories just now feeling the sharp impact of pyramiding orders for small arms, ammunition, aircraft engines, machine tools and all the other items for which this section of Connecticut is noted.

Mr. Willkie spoke briefly in Stamford and in Norwalk, but it wasn't until he pulled up, unscheduled, in his car in front of the Bullard Machine Tool Plant in Bridgeport that he really uncorked. This plant is jammed with war orders.

Standing in his car, a microphone in his hand, Mr. Willkie prefaced his remarks with a calm appeal for a hearing. Workers crowded to windows, others climbed to the roof. At first they were smiling, but soon Mr. Willkie had them listening intently.

Security or Bankruptcy?

"How about your social security?" he asked. "Now, you have been contributing to social security—and let me say I believe thoroughly in social security—and you want to know that when the time comes for you to receive your benefits that you are going to get them.

"You wouldn't go buy insurance in a private company you thought was heading for bankruptcy.

"Well, do you know that the present Administration has been in power seven years. The country has been in existence 150 years. Yet in that seven years our Government has spent two-fifths as much—almost half as much—as all the preceding administrations spent in all those 150 years."

Through the heaviest crowds of the day, Mr. Willkie's motorcade plowed its way through Bridgeport and out to the old Mill Green where some 9,000 General Electric workers had been granted an hour to hear him speak. The plant turns out, among other things, radio equipment, and is working on defense orders. Mr. Willkie was presented again by Governor Baldwin, but Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, was on the platform and led the initial cheers.

No Remarkable Record

"Has the New Deal asked to be re-elected on the basis of any remarkable record?"

The crowd was unresponsive.

"Are they asking for re-election because of the billions they have spent? Is it because they have failed to give employment? The only reason I have heard them advance is because we are 'in the middle of a stream.'

"Well, I've loved horses all my life. But if I am on a horse in the middle of a stream and it's sinking, I think the thing to do is change horses."

Mr. Willkie then challenged the working men to consult any responsible labor leader or labor economist they knew and ask whether the fiscal policies of the Roosevelt Administration are not leading to bankruptcy.

"Now, supposing we go broke. **How about your right to collective bargaining and all those things,** then?

"Think it over, fellows," Mr. Willkie urged, "and listen to me and listen to the other fellow, and don't be bunked, and just make up your own mind. That's all I ask."

Boston Registration Passes Record Mark

Registration in the City of Boston passed an all time high today when by noon time the number of voters registered exceeded the 1938 record of 363,940.

By the time registration closes on Oct. 16 officials expect the total figure for the city to exceed 380,000.

Willkie at Quincy

A last-minute change in itinerary will bring Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, into Quincy Friday, at 12:38 p. m., where a brief speech is scheduled. The Quincy stop will be made just before the Willkie Auto Cavalcade enters Boston.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE BUS, Traveling Through Connecticut, Oct. 9—The trouble was that Wendell L. Willkie's campaign special could only run where the tracks took it and the crowds had to gather round the rear platform to suit the train's convenience, not theirs.

And so, in the words of the Willkie Clubs' marching song (and with apologies to the seven dwarfs who must be Republicans or Willkie Democrats by now) "heigh ho, heigh ho, off the train we go," and into busses and a constant lengthening motor caravan to begin the Republican nominee's New England campaign.

To talk to more people, to see more people, to be seen by more people—that is the objective of Mr. Willkie's transfer from rail to wheel. Having campaigned for nearly a solid month without respite, carrying forward a nonstop, all-in, 23-State cross-continent personal appearance vote-hunt which old-timers say combines all the drive and energy of Teddy Roosevelt, Joe Louis and Paavo Nurmi, Mr. Willkie simply decided that the time had come to step up the tempo of his campaign.

A Doubtful State

Entering the State which gave him his first votes at the Philadelphia convention, a State whose eight electoral votes have gone Democratic only three times in 50 years, but which is fighting terri-

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

Willkie reveals policies in radio quiz: Page 9.

Orderly American Exit Indicated at Shanghai

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Authoritative circles indicated today that the British Government was considering following the example of the United States by advising British subjects to leave the Far East.

These circles said the warning would apply to all British who had no "urgent reasons" for remaining, and indicated it would apply to the same zone as a similar warning by the United States Government to its citizens.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9—Profiting from the experience of 1937 when the Japanese were driving through North China, Americans in Shanghai are calmly making their preparations for evacuation.

Steps are being taken in line with the recommendations of the American Consulates. But Americans here believe that the threatened emergency in Japanese-United States relations will not develop so swiftly as to preclude orderly removal of whatever American nationals seems required.

There is a marked shortage of shipping for sudden broadscale evacuation. This indeed is one of the facts which has led United States officials to issue their precautionary order for Americans to leave East Asia. But despite the shortage it is believed that American vessels would probably be able to afford cramped quarters for the majority of the evacuees. It would, however, be impossible to transport their possessions.

Precautionary Measures

So far consular officials and steamship companies have not been placing Americans under any pressure to depart. Their advice to do so is described as purely precautionary.

There has admittedly been a widespread selling of local stocks, but these are a symptom of disturbed thinking, more than a result of the actual situation.

[The Associated Press reported that most shares on the Shanghai market dropped from 3 to 5 points from yesterday's closing quotations, with few buyers in sight.

Financial experts said the drop apparently was inspired by uncertainty over the immediate fate of foreign investments in the Far East, although the prospects for China's continued resistance against Japan appeared more favorable in the long run.

These views were echoed by the Chinese press, which predicted that if Japan should go to war with the United States it would immediately seize all undefended American interests in the Orient. The same commentaries voiced belief, however, that America's superior resources could eventually crush Japan and force its withdrawal from China.]

Opinion in China

The American-owned China Press said the suggestion made it evident that "a decision has been arrived at in Washington, and that is that America is ready to fight. . . ."

Declaring that both Japan and the United States appeared to have made up their minds on a fixed course, the paper said that "a headlong collision appears inevitable unless one of them changes its course—but if there should be any turning about the chances are it won't be the United States."

United States marine and naval officials declined to discuss plans for removal of service families, but it was reported that a transport might be sent to Shanghai shortly. Most passenger liners are booked for in advance.

American missionary societies speeded arrangements to get their missionaries from the interior of China to the seacoast but many were expected to remain at their posts.

Battle in Air Intensified By Nazi and British Fliers; Showdown Faces Japan

Harsher action toward Japan indicated by U. S. and Britain if drive keeps up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—At a press conference filled with questions about the tense Far Eastern situation, Secretary Knox said today that the United States fleet, now 85 per cent manned on duty in the Pacific would be brought up to full strength immediately by the addition of about 4,200 men.

He made no comment when told that Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Former Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, had said in a speech last night that "we may be better prepared for a showdown with Japan now, while she is bogged down in China, than we will be six years from now" when the fleet will have been expanded to a two-ocean navy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — A steady succession of economic and diplomatic blows against Japan to convince it of the strength and reality of Anglo-American determination to halt Japanese aggression was predicted today by State Department sources.

Declaring that the situation in the Far East had now reached a point where Japan must be stopped immediately or the western democracies resign themselves to a complete loss of position there, these sources appeared confident that new and more drastic anti-Japanese steps were in preparation.

This parallel Anglo-American economic and diplomatic offensive, originally reported as scheduled for after the Nov. 5 presidential election, will be hastened by the rapidity with which tension is increasing between Japan and the Anglo-American combination. Pointing out that the United States has never subscribed to Hitlerian "battle of nerves" tactics, State Department observers declare that only a determination to carry a vigorous policy through to the end, despite the threat of war, could lie behind this country's warning to Americans to quit the Far East.

New Embargoes Expected

Although the utmost secrecy surrounds White House-State Department discussions on the Far East, those in a position to know predict that an outright embargo upon the shipment to Japan of American oil and copper may soon follow the recent embargo on iron and steel scrap. It is also held that if this is not sufficient, the United States may finally resort to the drastic step of refusing to purchase Japanese exports, thus, at one blow, eliminating the source of more than a third of Japan's foreign exchange.

It is thought significant that the Dominion of Canada yesterday banned all exports of copper except to the United States and the British Empire, despite the fact that neither are experiencing any difficulty in obtaining copper. In 1939 the United States supplied Japan with 90.4 per cent of its copper imports, while Canada supplied 8.6 per cent, the remaining 1 per cent coming from Germany.

Reflecting what is believed to be the opinion of the United States Navy, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander of the Asiatic Fleet and an authority on the Far Eastern strategical and diplomatic situation, declared today that war between the United States and Japan is "very likely."

"We may be better prepared for a showdown with Japan now than we will be six years from now when the two-ocean navy is completed," he said.

"Washington is not going headlong into war," he declared. "It is trying hard to avoid war. . .

"But the new triple alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan is aimed directly at us. It is intended to scare us from shifting the balance in either Europe or Asia."

Peace Door Left Open

Reviewing the events of the past few weeks, which include the scrap embargo, the $25,000,000 loan to China, the plan to reopen the Burma Road, the evacuation order, the suspension of subsidized American wheat and flour shipments to China and Hong Kong and the renewal of Anglo-American-Soviet conversations, persons close to the formulation of American foreign policy declare that it is possible to trace a definite Anglo-American policy which involves giving an additional turn to the anti-Japanese "screw" at regular intervals.

On the other hand, it should be recorded that neither Great Britain nor the United States has yet taken any irrevocable action against Japan and that the way is still being purposely left open for a peaceful settlement of differences in the event that the Japanese military desires it.

U. S. Mobile Canteen Feeds London Needy

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 9

The first of 100 mobile canteens provided by Americans to help feed London's homeless went into service today in one of the bombed areas.

Trucks carrying a kitchen unit were marked with the Y. M. C. A. triangle and crossed American and British flags and the legend "U. S. A. Allied Relief Fund to Great Britain." Hot food and drinks were served.

The first unit bore a plaque which read: "From employees of Newport, R. I., estates."

Money to buy it was raised at a butlers' ball in Newport.

Elite Nazis In Bessarabia; For a Blitz?

While Rumania reports the arrival of what appears to be the advance guard of a German force to occupy the Rumanian oil fields, little has been said about a force of German SS troopers which for some time has had the free range of Rumania on a mission to evacuate Germans from Bessarabia. How this force has been able to obtain all the information the German command might need is disclosed by the following article from The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent at Bucharest.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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GALATZ, Rumania, Oct. 9—**German field gray is the dominant color in this Danube port close to the new Russian border.**

Field gray motorcars, trucks, busses, and Red Cross ambulances speed through the narrow streets, scattering men and women from their paths.

This is not the regular German Army, but the official Commission for the Repatriation of German Settlers from Bessarabia.

The commission consists almost entirely of members of the elite of the Nazi Party—the famous SS Corps. At the same time, although the SS is a party organization, its military section, to which the members of the commission belong, is under the German High Command in war time.

Why have men been chosen for this job from the element which is the most trusted politically and the most qualified militarily of all the German forces? The answer appears to be that the Nazis consider the repatriation of 150,000 German peasants from Russian-occupied Bessarabia a work of the highest political and military importance.

Nevertheless, regardless of the specific nature of the official assignment of these German offi-

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British colony leaving Rumania: Page 7.

Damage looks worse in London than it really is—One house in a hundred wrecked.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—In the past two days following the bad weather which imposed a brief lull in aerial warfare, German and British airmen have resumed their mutual offensive with increased intensity.

The Nazis, advantaged by possessing bases within 45 minutes' flying time from London, have spent a longer period over British towns this week than was done in any previous three days. The British in their briefer visits to German naval and military centers have hit harder than they ever have done in previous raids.

These latest raids tend to support the theory that with the onset of winter the "battle for Britain" will prove to be not a Blitzkrieg involving invasion but a war of attrition of which the heaviest weight must fall upon the civilians of both countries while strategies develop in more distant fields.

80 Districts Under Attack

Immediate focus of the intensified raiding was last night's widespread assaults on some 80 districts throughout Britain, including 30 in London itself.

[Associated Press dispatches described the raid as more intense than any undergone previously in the early evening hours, although the entire raid did not last as long as on the previous night. After midnight the raid tapered off. A Government communiqué reported damage to a number of houses and industrial premises, but casualties were said to be generally not heavy. A hospital was one of the hardest hit buildings, in which several fatalities were believed to have resulted.]

Simultaneously R. A. F. bombers dropped tons of explosives on Germany's vital seaport at Bremen and the naval base at Wilhelmshaven, as well as inland German cities and towns.

Oil refineries at Gelsenkirchen, in the industrial Ruhr valley, the Krupp munitions plant at Essen, a metal works at Hanau, a Kiel power station, and the Fokker aircraft factory at Amsterdam were reported as objectives raided.

Report on Damage

Although damage was done in the raids on London and will continue to be done to civilians and civilian property, the situation superficially seems much worse than it really is owing to the fact that one wrecked building grips the imagination of an observer far more than a hundred undamaged or damaged slightly.

One building in a hundred is indeed the actual ratio of destruction to date of the London County Council's property, as leader of the Council, Mr. Charles Latham revealed in a radio broadcast and he added that the proportion of tenants injured to tenants uninjured is about the same.

Fewer Casualties Per Raid

The London County Council administrative area, densely populated, covers 117 of the 693 square miles comprising Greater London.

Statistics show that while the toll of damage to property may be expected to advance in something like arithmetical progression, cas-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

U. S. Ceases Paying Subsidies On Wheat Exports to Orient

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP)—The International Institute of Agriculture estimates the 1940 wheat crop in Europe, exclusive of Russia, will be 1,425,000,000 bushels compared with 1,665,000,000 bushels in 1939. The crop in Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria was estimated at one-third below the 1939 figure. [Details: Financial Page.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture stopped at 2 p. m. yesterday the payment of export bounties on wheat and flour consigned to Hong Kong and to China.

Under the revised program, the Department announced it would pay wheat export subsidies only as follows:

1. On wheat, from Pacific coast ports to the Philippines or to European destinations.

2. On wheat flour, from Pacific ports to the Philippines.

3. On wheat flour, from all parts of the Continental United States to any country in the Americas and adjacent islands (except Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Canal Zone) and to islands east of the Americas lying on or west of 40 degrees west longitude.

Officials of the Department said suspension of subsidies was made with the knowledge of the State Department.

The subsidy rates on flour exports from the Pacific coast to the Philippines was set at 70 cents a barrel and to American ports at 85 cents a barrel. The subsidy rates from other United States ports to the Americas also is 85 cents.

Agriculture Department officials estimated that since Jan. 1 approximately 10,000,000 bushels of wheat or wheat in the form of flour had been shipped to Far Eastern ports under the subsidy program.

No breakdown of this figure was available, and Department spokesmen declined to comment on the possible effect of the suspension on Japan.

One official said it was not known whether any of the wheat had gone to Japan proper or to Japanese forces in China, but that some of it probably was available to the Japanese Army in China.

Japan's trade combines seen stripping China: Page 4.

Reds and Bundists in Draft Eligible for Army Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Communists and members of the German-American Bund may be admitted to Army ranks under conscription, even though they are barred "by the express policy" of Congress from jobs vacated by drafted men.

Selective Service headquarters and the War Department officials today confirmed that interpretation of the Compulsory Service Law. They cited the draft regulation which states:

"There shall be no discrimination for or against any person because of his race, creed, or color, or because of his membership or activity in any labor, political, religious, or other organization."

Col. William H. Draper, Jr., of the President's Advisory Committee on the Draft interpreted that rule to mean that there could be no bar against members of such organizations as the Communist Party and Bund.

Ahead of Schedule

He pointed out, however, that the Selective Service Law states "that no man shall be inducted for training and service under this Act unless he is acceptable to the land and naval forces. . . ."

On the subject of private employment, however, the Act states: "It is the expressed policy of Congress that whenever a vacancy is caused in the employment rolls of any business or industry by reason of induction into the service of the United States of any employee pursuant to the provisions of this Act such vacancy shall not be filled by any person who is a member of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund."

Meanwhile officials reported that organization of the draft machinery was five days ahead of schedule, and that detailed instructions on financing the draft were on their way to the 48 States.

The finance regulations, signed by President Roosevelt Friday and issued yesterday, authorized the 6,500 local draft boards and 231 appeal boards to employ a possible total of 10,000 clerks and assistant clerks. Clerks will be engaged by the chairmen of local boards.

Each board may employ a chief clerk at a maximum of $150 a month and assistants at a maximum of $100 each, with temporary clerks at not more than $1 an hour or $5 a day for 10 days out of any month.

To Accept Enlistments

Informed Congressional sources said today the War Department plans to expand the regular Army's enlisted strength to possibly 500,000 men by continuing to accept three-year enlistments after the draft begins.

Authority for the expansion, which would be 25 per cent above the present authorized limit of 400,000, is conferred by a provision in the final $1,482,693,363 defense appropriation, which President Roosevelt signed yesterday.

It provided that a $280,174,562 fund for pay of the Army shall not be subject "to any limitation on the enlisted strength of the Army. . . ."

Consul at Dakar

© Harris & Ewing

Thomas C. Wasson

Who has been assigned to the post in West Africa by the State Department. He previously served as United States Consul at Lagos, Nigeria. Dakar was in the news recently when a Free French force backed by the British Navy failed in an attempt to take over the stronghold.

Washington Sidelights

Oklahoma senator wants to compete with world baseball series, but it proves useless—Australian minister shows friendliness for newsmen—Spanish not a Rooseveltian accomplishment.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Sports Announcer: Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma attempted last week to compete with the opening game of the World Series, but failed.

In the hope of keeping his colleagues at work on the "truth in fabrics" bill, the Oklahoman announced he would have scores of the Detroit-Cincinnati game announced from time to time in the Senate.

Largest audience the Senator had during the afternoon was 12.

Australian Friendliness: Live wire of the diplomatic corps is Mr. Richard G. Casey, Australia's first Minister to the United States. The other day, the Argentine Ambassador, Senor Don Felipe Espil, a long-timer in Washington, was telling newspapermen at the State Department that he had "only talked to Sumner Welles 10 minutes and had absolutely nothing to report."

"Oh come on. Give them some news," pleaded Mr. Casey, who watched casually over the newsmen's shoulders.

Mr. Casey often calls unannounced on Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, and all summer long, if he found the Ambassador busy, would go for a dip in the Embassy swimming pool, leaving word for attachés to call him when the Ambassador could see him.

Espanol: Though he speaks German and French fluently, President Roosevelt had to use an interpreter this week when he received the Latin-American Army officers now touring United States defenses.

The President's running mate, Henry A. Wallace, has become so fluent in Spanish the last two years that he is even making some of his campaign talks in the Southwest in that language.

Mrs. Roosevelt recently announced that one of the first things she intends to do when she gets time is to study Spanish.

Bargain: At a total cost of $84 Uncle Sam is getting hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of business advice this year. The $84 is the full bill for 84 "dollar-a-year" men, now serving with defense agencies.

The only reason these men take anything from Uncle Sam is because a law forbids anyone to work for the Government for nothing.

Some of these industrial leaders spend two or three days each week at desks in Washington; others put in full time and run their own business by telephone and telegraph.

Her story: First biography of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—except her own "This Is My Story"—will make its appearance this week on Oct. 11, Mrs. Roosevelt's birthday. Author is Miss Ruby Black, who has "covered" Mrs. Roosevelt for the United Press since 1932.

Since the President's wife is waiting until she leaves the White House to cover the events of the last 10 years in her own autobiography, Miss Black has had first chance at this climactical phase of Mrs. Roosevelt's "story."

Cuba Is Ready For Induction Of Gen. Batista

HAVANA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Fulgencio Batista, former chief of the Cuban Army, becomes President of Cuba tomorrow, inaugurating not only a new administration but also a new Constitution.

The former sergeant who seized control of a new revolutionary movement in September, 1933, and who remained the "power behind the throne" as Chief of the Army, was elected President in the general election June 14, in which his principal opponent was Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin.

Cuba's new cabinet, announced last night, includes four Liberals, three Nationalists, two Democrats, one member of the National Revolutionary Party and four members having no political affiliation. Senator Carlos Saladrigas is the new Premier.

Under the new Constitution, Cabinet members will be responsible to Congress. Congressmen will be eligible for Cabinet posts and the Premier will direct government policies.

The Senate or the House may at any time withdraw its confidence from the Cabinet, forcing its resignation within 48 hours.

In the social field, the Constitution establishes the 44-hour week, social insurance, retirement funds, 30-day vacations with pay for every 11 months of work, and unemployment insurance.

Señor Batista will be sworn in as President by the Cuban Supreme Court. Envoys of 20 American nations, including the United States, will attend the ceremonies at the Presidential Palace.

New York, Chicago, Coast Cities Found to Have Most 'Eaters Out'

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP)—Twenty-five to 35 per cent of the meals in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and San Francisco are eaten in hotels and restaurants, said C. O. Manspeaker today in a luncheon address prepared for the California Hotel Association Convention and Western Hotel Congress.

The "eating out" in these cities as determined by a recent survey, Mr. Manspeaker said, is the most extensive in the nation.

Mr. Manspeaker, who is President of the Southern California Restaurant Association, attributed this trend to greater employment of women in business, smaller families, fewer servants, increased earning power, shorter working hours, demand for more leisure, increasing popularity of small homes, scientific advances in catering and automobiles.

He said use of automobiles has increased the eating business of drive-in restaurants, roadside stands and the like as well as hotels, clubs and camps.

Since 1918, Mr. Manspeaker said, restaurant consumption of sandwiches has increased 215 per cent, salads 110 per cent; ice cream 70 per cent, malted milk 63 per cent, whole milk 62 per cent, ginger ale 47 per cent and so on, with large increases for fruits and vegetables and cereals.

He asserted consumption of meat for main dishes had dropped 45 per cent since 1918, pastry 26 per cent and white bread 29 per cent.

Battle Against Water Hyacinth Continual Project in Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The water hyacinth is a beautiful flower. It's delicate lavender adds restful color to the waterways of Louisiana. But the water hyacinth has choked off transportation on hundreds of miles of these commercial lanes. So the water hyacinth must go.

The flower was brought here as a curiosity during the Cotton Centennial celebration of 1884-85. It multiplied with astonishing speed in this subtropical climate, until it had packed streams so solidly that the huge masses have actually been known to bear the weight of an automobile plunging from a bridge.

Since 1898, United States Army engineers have been fighting the nuisance, spending $1,192,991 in the campaign, the records show. One method, spraying the matted growth with a mixture of arsenic and soda, had to be abandoned because of the danger to cattle, which feed on the lilies.

It is impossible to destroy it, because the lilies grow in the marshes and are floated by high water into the principal streams; but Army engineers find that they can keep the channels open by a shredder, which moves through the canals and bayous, drawing the lilies through heavy crushing machinery, and by a fleet of dredges which scoop them out and many streams, movable booms are thrown to keep out the lilies.

Some idea of the importance of Louisiana's waterways may be gained from the fact that last year, 6,126,997 tons of freight moved over the intracoastal waterway between New Orleans and the Sabine River. Army engineers recently cleared important links in the intracoastal system, and are now working in the small streams leading into Lake Pontchartrain.

The hyacinth fight goes on 12 months a year, from Pearl River, the Mississippi boundary, to the Sabine River, the Texas boundary; from the coastline to as far inland as Plaquemine. The Government has appropriated $180,000 for this year's work.

Humble Mussels Now Out in Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The mussel, formerly regarded as a rather useless relation of the clam, is emerging as a hero in the drama of Virginia's saltwater fisheries.

For three centuries the bivalves grew in utter neglect along Virginia's shores. Then someone discovered that the shellfish was rich in nutritive qualities. Now hundreds of bushels of them are collected each day along the eastern shore and sold to one of several large plants operating between Wachapreague and Cape Charles. The mussels are steamed, and the meat is removed and placed on ice for shipping.

The mussels grow in clusters in the mud around the base of the root of beach grass near the water's edge. They are usually dug with clam forks.

The almost overnight boom in their production has led the Virginia fisheries laboratory at Yorktown to inaugurate studies to determine the food value, rate of growth and reproduction.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Post-Raid Social Problems New War Phase in Britain

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Demands in the press for Government planning on a national scale to deal with urgent social problems raised by civilian bombing and an immediate response shown in, among other things, the commandeering of private property for the use of the homeless, are indications of a new phase in the war.

The fight to overcome social wrongs is now seen as a vital, perhaps paramount battle for the British people.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent appointment of Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labor leader of London, to be Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, has been taken by many as the most significant sign yet that the Government has a real intention of seeking radical solutions to many problems raised on the home front.

The bombing of London has accentuated social problems out of all previous proportions. It is possible that this is just what Herr Hitler intended the bombing of London to do, for it is noted that the German Führer has never yet embarked on a military operation of importance without first having disrupted the social structure of his intended victim. But the result is far from what Germany expected.

Impact on Citizenry

In this light, the attacks on London, particularly on the poorer and middle-class districts, are probably seen in Berlin as an essential prerequisite of invasion—not for its military significance in disorganizing so vast an area but for its smashing impact on the social structure. By producing thousands of homeless and destitute persons, accentuating class divisions and alarming the property-owning class, the bombing of London has been intended to play the part played by bribery propaganda and the threat of social disorder in other and more easily approachable victims, such as Poland, Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, and even France.

But the British are now meeting this threat. The requisitioning of houses of the wealthy for use as hostels for homeless persons of the East End, the improvising of a mobile system for the distribution of free or cheap food, and of a series of emergency rest centers, the organization of a "Good Neighbors" movement to share responsibilities and privileges, the provision of day nurseries in factory areas to relieve overworked mothers, these are among the first swift replies to the German anti-social onslaught. Some of them are, of course, plainly improvisations, but they do form evidence of a growing awareness on the part of the authorities to the urgency and significance of the new phase.

Shelter in Subway

Equally a social problem because it affects almost exclusively the poor, is that of providing adequate shelter, particularly in London. The opening of parts of London's underground railway system for night shelter is seen as a tacit acknowledgement that the Government was wrong when it decided against deep shelters and that the implications of the shelter problem are now better understood.

This has become more apparent with the appointment recently of Admiral Sir Edward Evans as Director of London's Air raid shelters with virtually unlimited power to see that everybody is safe.

The reason why such important social problems were able suddenly to come to the fore is that the organization arranged to deal with air raids was set up in the early days of the war before the underlying principles involved in this war were realized, before it had become a war waged with social and ideological weapons. It is understandable that before the revolutionary character of the war became clear there was no apparent need seen for examining social difficulties which might be raised. Consequently the Air Raid Precautions system failed in one way only, in that it had left social considerations out of account.

Nazi Peace Hopes

So now the fight is on to shatter German hopes of securing a speedy peace by alarming the "decadent plutocratic ruling class" or alternatively of securing the right conditions for a successful invasion by causing social upheaval.

In this fight the people—and it must be recognized that so far it is the people who have been pushing the Government and not the Government who have been leading the people—have two significant factors on their side, weapons denied to the people of the countries overrun. First, they have recognized the Nazi tactics before it is too late. Second, their Government has had freely accorded to it and fully approved by all the people's representatives all powers necessary for the speedy handling of the situation.

There is a third important factor in the situation, too. Although the bombing of London has brought social differences to the fore, and has caused considerable, and sometimes violent criticism of the Government and of that section of the people who have "run away" to look on at the Battle of Britain in the security and comfort of luxury hotels far away from immediate danger, it has paradoxically at the same time served to unify the people as a whole.

An example of the growing unity—only one of many—is that of the "Good Neighbors" movement, spreading throughout the country. While it spreads it is also spreading an increasing awareness of civic responsibility and social self-reliance. The movement includes the organization of housewives for mutual help, especially when public utilities are damaged by bombs, as well as the organization of the better-off financially to help the homeless and share privileges that money brings as well as civic duties that war brings.

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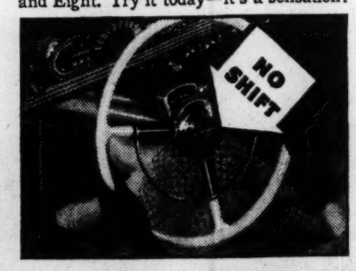

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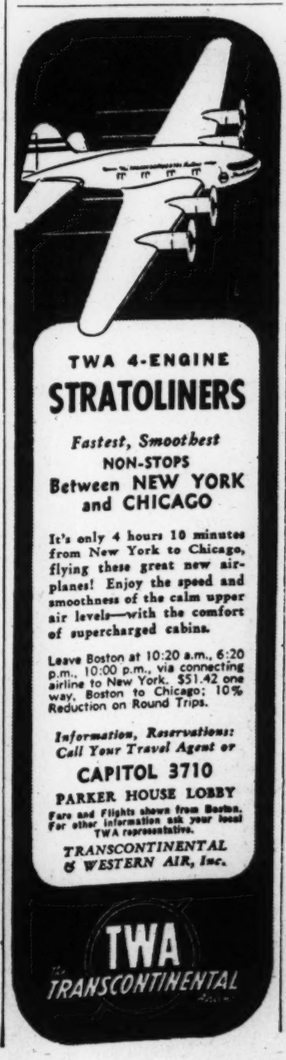

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The Convention System: Pro and Con

How long will Americans continue to choose their presidential candidates in party nominating conventions? Will the method prove as enduring as the system of constitutional government to which it has attached itself? Or will some plan be found by which the people can have a larger voice in the preliminary selection of presidential timber?

A few years ago a great deal of dissatisfaction was heard regarding the convention system. This year it has been less noticeable, but its root causes have not been altered.

It may be that the nominations have been more satisfactorily made in the conventions of the last few presidential years. It may be that bosses have taken less of a dominating hand, or made fewer back-room deals, or paid more attention to popular sentiment. Or it may be that critics of the system have cast about for a substitute and have found none they could be sure would work any better.

Criticisms of Convention

The convention itself, of course, came into vogue about 1930 as being more representative than the nominating caucus theretofore held among a party's members in Congress.

The objections made to the convention method of nomination usually include the following:

(a) That the public has very little hand in selecting or instructing the delegates who go to cast the votes in a national convention.

(b) That the delegates, after they reach the convention, are largely under the domination of party bosses who dictate their votes and perhaps bargain them away in secret sessions.

(c) That the scene of the convention itself is a bedlam of flamboyant phrases, trumped-up applause, parades, and meaningless noise not conducive to sober decisions.

The noise and confusion of conventions certainly does not diminish as the number of voters to be represented increases. But, as was observable at Philadelphia last June, most of the delegates manage to discount the hullabaloo and to go about their work in serious mien.

It was also remarked at that convention that the very absence of bosses controlling any really large section of the vote left the assemblage floundering for a while in search of a leader. Of course, at the Democratic conventions of 1936 and 1940, leadership lay in the White House, and bossism as represented in the city machines was riding the coat-tails of reform.

"Smoke-Filled Room"

Two or three decades ago criticism of the convention system fed upon the "smoke-filled room" nomination of President Harding and the long-deadlocked Democratic conventions of 1912 and 1924. The recent abrogation of the two-thirds rule by the Democratic party command, so that a simple majority can nominate, reduces materially the likelihood of long ballotings.

The method of designating delegates to a convention differs from State to State, depending on local laws. Fourteen States, and among them the most populous, hold presidential primary elections either for the election of their delegates or to express a preference on presidential candidates, or both. In three others the party officials may submit the question to a vote if they so decide.

Thwarting the Primary

The States having mandatory presidential primaries are: California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—the last named being the home of the presidential primary plan.

Yet in the thirty-five years since its first introduction, the presidential primary has not exerted the influence that was hoped for from it. The maneuvers of the party leaders still pretty much determine who will enter the primary. Supporters of a candidate hesitate to enter his name unless they are fairly sure of winning. Or sometimes the groups get together in the interests of party harmony and put up a composite list of delegates. Consequently the number of contests is limited.

Moreover, a great deal of latitude exists as to the interpretation of the delegates' instructions even after a primary has been held. In some States the delegate is not bound even by the expressed preference of the voters—in New York he may be elected without committing himself, in others he may consider himself pledged only for one or a few ballots, or he may stick until released by the candidate. A great deal of freedom necessarily must exist since situations change after the primary has been held; and one may consider also what would be the plight of a party if all the States held presidential primaries and the result was a scattering of votes among several candidates so that none had a majority.

"Favorite Son" Screens

One practice which leaves public sentiment largely out of the decision consists of pledging a State's delegation, whether chosen by primary or otherwise, to a "favorite son," someone of local prominence, merely to hold the delegation in reserve until it can be thrown to a promising candidate at a strategic moment in the balloting.

In considerably the greater number of States the delegates are chosen by State conventions of the party, which in turn are made up of delegates from the county organizations. In a few instances congressional district conventions are held. In some cases the State central committee of the party simply picks the delegation. The apportionment of the number of delegates to the States is made on the basis of twice the representation in the two houses of Congress plus or minus some adjustments for the size of the party vote cast in the State in the last presidential election.

American Political History in the Making

Harper's Weekly, 1896; Wide World

The Democratic National Convention of 1896 applauded uproariously, in the picture at the top, when Senator David B. Hill denounced the "Free Silver heresy." But it ended by nominating William Jennings Bryan after his "cross of gold" speech. Twenty-eight years later Bryan received an ovation at the Madison Square Garden convention in New York (lower left). The microphone, an innovation, he thrust away, and declaimed in the old oratorical style. In 1940 radio had become so established that Herbert Hoover, addressing the Republican Convention at Philadelphia (lower right), stayed close to the microphone and was heard better by many in their homes than by some in the rear of the convention hall.

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New Hunter College Building Dedicated and Ready for Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The new $6,500,000 sixteen-story building of Hunter College to accommodate the 10,000 day and evening students was ready for use today following its dedication in the presence of distinguished educators, college administrators, city officials and civic leaders yeserday.

The new building is at Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue and was constructed with PWA aid. The structure, designed by Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, is of very modern architectural style.

Mayor La Guardia, Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan; Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education; Prof. Harry J. Carman, of Columbia University, and Mrs. Theodore E. Simis, President of the Associate Alumnae, were among speakers at ceremonies in the auditorium of the new building.

Mayor La Guardia said the new building was "the gift of New York City to its girlhood."

"I want to say to critics of federal expeditures that I defy them to criticize this expenditure," he declared. "It is one of America's best investments."

The Mayor envisaged a three-day work week for the future and an increase in higher education for the greater enjoyment and use of leisure time.

A dedication dinner was held last night at which 125 official delegates and members of the college staff attended. Joseph P. McGoldrick, City Comptroller; Lewis Mumford, consultant on the new building; Richard H. Shreve, of the architectural firm which designed the building; Kenneth Dayton, Budget Director, and others spoke.

Byrd Expedition To Start for U. S. Early in New Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The 59 members of the United States Antarctic Service expedition, commanded by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, will leave Little America for their homes in the United States about Jan. 15, 1941, and will arrive some time in May, according to Clyde D. Wagoner of General Electric Co., who has arranged and directed a series of biweekly radio programs to the expedition since it departed a year ago.

The U. S. S. Bear, private ship of Admiral Byrd that was leased to the Government for $1 for this expedition, will leave Philadelphia next Saturday, and the North Star, the other ship of the expedition, will leave Seattle about Dec. 1. Both will arrive at Little America the first or second week in January. Two or three weeks will be required to load, and the return trip will begin about Feb. 1.

The radio programs, short-waved to Little America by General Electric's 100-kilowatt station WGEO, are also carried on the coast-to-coast red network of the National Broadcasting Company. They are broadcast from 11:30 to 12 o'clock midnight, E. S. T., every other Friday night. The next program will be given on Friday, Oct. 11, and will originate in Portland, Ore. Others to follow will originate in Minneapolis, Seattle, Rochester, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh. In each case they are sponsored by a prominent newspaper.

Ruling Defines Citizenship Of Women Who Wed Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In answer to citizenship inquiries of American women who married aliens during the World War, Earl G. Harrison, Director of the Alien Registration Division of the Department of Justice points to the ruling by Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson of last Aug. 22:

Ameriacn women, he ruled, who married aliens between April 6, 1917 and July 2, 1921, the official period of the United States' participation in the war, lost their American citizenship as of the latter date, providing the husband was at that time still an alien and the marriage was still in existence.

In the cases, however, of native-born American women who lost their citizenship solely as a result of marriage to an alien prior to Sept. 22, 1922, including the war period, Congress, by acts approved June 25, 1936 and July 2, 1940, has specifically repatriated such women where the marriage has been terminated or where the woman has lived continuously in the United States since the date of the marriage. Such repatriated native-born American women do not have any rights as citizens of the United States until they shall have duly taken an oath of allegiance to the United States, but they are nevertheless citizens and as such are not required to register under the Alien Registration Act of 1940.

American women, who, at the time of their marriage any time between March 2, 1907 and Sept. 22, 1922, were United States citizens by reason of naturalization, rather than by birth, are not within the repatriation statutes passed by Congress, dated June 25, 1936 and July 2, 1940, and must, therefore, register as aliens.

Mr. Harrison stressed the importance of the subject, since those women who have lost their citizenship by such marriages and have not regained their citizenship are at the present time subject to the Alien Registration Act of 1940. If they fail to comply, they are liable to severe penalties.

There has been some slight confusion in the minds of many affected by this situation because for a short period beginning May 2, 1940, the Immigration and Naturalization Service adopted a contrary view with respect to American women who married aliens during the war period. The Service held, for this short period, that an American woman who married an alien during war time did not lose her citizenship while the war was in progress or even after it had ended. The latest opinion of the Attorney General changes that to the interpretation that citizenship was lost if the marriage continued after the war had ended.

Mr. Harrison warned, however, that the Alien Registration Division assumed no responsibility for failure to register on the part of women who have lost their citizenship through marriage to aliens and who have not regained their United States citizenship. If such women have not regained their status, they must register as aliens before Dec. 26 or face the penalties imposed on all aliens who fail to register.

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Coats, Second Floor

Japan's Trade Combines Seen Stripping China

In view of the sudden stoppage of bounties on United States wheat and flour consigned to Hong Kong and China, announced yesterday by the Agriculture Department in Washington, interest attaches to the following dispatch from a Peiping correspondent showing the methods by which the Japanese have forced down wheat prices in China, thus enabling them to increase the amount of cheap American wheat obtainable in that country.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—A blow fell upon the wheat farmers of North China last Summer when the Japanese inaugurated a wheat purchasing association of Japanese flour manufacturing companies.

The Chinese know only too well what such Japanese purchasing combines have meant to the occupied areas. Such combines have hitherto proved nothing more or less than agencies to strip the Chinese peasant of his produce at prices arbitrarily set by the invaders, paid for in Japanese-sponsored currencies.

That had already been the story with North China cotton. By short-sighted policies of paying so little for cotton that the farmer could not maintain himself through growing it, the Nipponese have drastically reduced North China's cotton output and driven the peasants to the growing of subsistence quantities of food crops.

Wheat is, of course, a food crop and one bound to be grown to some extent by the North China farmer just as rice is grown to the southward. But if, with the gathering of the present harvest, the North China farmer finds that he is not getting out of his wheat crop as much as it cost him to grow it, he will inevitably cut his production to the amount needed to sustain himself and his family, and the Japanese will endeavor to make up the difference by American wheat.

Announcements of the purchasing association do not, of course, tell anything of its buying policy. It is merely stated that the group has been buying from the areas along the Peiping-Hankow and the Lunghai railways, with branch offices established at various wheat-producing centers.

Possibly experience is teaching the lesson that no more eggs can be had from a slain golden goose, and the results of the wheat and cotton buying and other monopolistic experiments will be taken to heart; but thus far, each new experiment has been embarked upon in a spirit of "get while the getting is good." There seems at no point any Japanese with authority to enforce a more constructive and longer-range policy to conserve Chinese interests and ultimately those of Japan as well.

Situation Complicated

Meanwhile new proof of Japan's predicament with regard to her newly conquered territories is seen in a departmental ordinance issued by Ichizo Kobayashi, just prior to his recent resignation as Minister of Commerce and Industry, placing all imports from and exports to China, Manchukuo, and the Kwantung Leased Territory of South Manchuria under license.

Harassed foreign traders in China tend to see every new move by the Japanese and their "puppets" as designed to bind Japan closer to the occupied areas, but the matter is not so simple. In some respects Japan is finding the position highly uncomfortable and is wishing she might keep her distance from the Asiatic mainland.

Licenses are now required for imports into Japan of 342 articles.

Why should such steps be required? There had been a rise in prices in the yen bloc areas of the Asiatic continent which caused Japane's exports to show a vast excess over imports, thus unbalancing trade.

Japan is in dire need of foreign exchange and is already much handicapped in foreign trade because so many of her industries are tied up with war activities, so long as it is impossible to wind up the so-called "China incident." If Japanese traders can sell easily in monopolistic markets of Asia, at high prices, with army bayonets creating a preference for Japanese goods, they naturally tend to send their output there instead of indulging in a competitive scramble for markets abroad.

This is no new problem but it seems to be becoming more acute rather than less so.

More Rigid Control

To the Japanese Government the answer is to exert greater controls on the part of Japan, cutting down free access to the yen bloc and thereby driving Japanese exporters to seek markets where they can get foreign exchange in place of such currencies as North China's Federal Reserve dollars and the Manchukuo "gobi," both linked with the yen at par.

At the same time, controls are being clamped down more and more in the yen bloc by either the Japanese outright or by "puppets" under their orders—the latest such action being the initiation of import license control in North China from June 27, supplementing export control applied a year previously. There are also various efforts to control prices, thus far more successful in Manchuria than in North China, but not particularly workable anywhere because of the tendency of goods to disappear underground when the price is set too low.

One of the various contradictions appearing in Japan's mainland Asia policy has been the tendency for new enterprises in Manchuria and China to compete with Japan. Japanese mills and factories on their native heath cannot get their production costs down anything like as low as corresponding enterprises using Chinese labor so poorly paid that even the dormitory-living factory girls of Osaka seem treated like queens by comparison. That is one of the reasons why Japan wants to control imports from the yen bloc.

Eventually, of course, Japanese planners hope to see a thoroughly unified controlled economy in which Japan will furnish the Asiatic mainland with certain essential manufactured materials, drawing upon the mainland for cotton, coal, iron and similar necessary raw suplies and at the same time utilizing China's manpower for cheap labor working mills which will send goods abroad.

Japanese to Stay

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said today the Japanese Government was not considering asking Japanese residents of the United States to return home following the State Department's advice to Americans to quit the Orient. He added, "We are not so sensitive."

"We are rather surprised and can't understand the necessity of it," he said of the U. S. decision. "However that is up to the American authorities."

Axis Economic Conference

By the Associated Press

Rome, Oct. 9

A conference of German and Italian economists to arrange a new economic setup in Europe with the gold standard replaced by the Reichsmark and the lira will be held in Berlin, Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo di Roma, has announced.

The paper said Raffaelo Riccardi, Minister of Foreign Trade, would head a delegation leaving Rome today.

The Rome-Berlin Axis plans, Il Popolo di Roma said, to require the establishment of a new economic balance in which the mark and the lira become money for clearing trade balances "in replacement of dollars, the pound sterling, the franc, and gold."

Among the problems to be discussed at the conference, it added, will be the adjustment of the German and Italian self-sufficiency programs to the economy of other countries.

The conference will also consider prices of materials and products in trade exchanges, the eventual formation of cartels and understandings to control not only the respective markets of Germany and Italy but the conditions under which their goods may be sold, the fixing of customs duties and the division of Africa into zones of colonization and trade extension.

Nazi Party Puts Best Men On Soviet-Ruman Border

Continued from Page 1

cials, it is of great significance that 400 picked Nazis now have an opportunity to travel all through Russian-occupied Bessarabia where approximately 20 Red Army divisions are now stationed and that these Nazis are in a position to garner much valuable military and strategic information.

Furthermore by the resettlement of German Bessarabians, the Reich will acquire about 30,000 able-bodied men of military age who speak both Russian and German and know the country thoroughly—ideal qualifications for parachute troops.

The villagers will be kept together as far as possible but interspersed with people from other regions, as a guide explained, "for political reasons." The bulk of the settlers will go to western Poland, except for grape-growers who are to be sent to Alsace and Lorraine.

In one corner of the campgrounds I saw squads of husky young peasant lads being put through a military drill. At a playground brown uniformed members of the Nazi Party's Women's Auxiliary were teaching children to sing Nazi songs in chorus.

As far as one's observations could go these SS men were concerned exclusively with the work of repatriation. However, in all the surrounding regions, one noted feverish fortification work proceeding and pillboxes being constructed even by the light of flares at night and the whole country behind Galatz is a maze of tank traps.

It is reliably reported that the first contingent of 5,000 German "instructors" for the Rumanian Army have crossed the border and that others will follow as soon as living arrangements for them are completed.

Conditions Different

The evacuation problems and conditions that face the Germans now are quite different from those in the evacuation of the Baltic States.

For one thing, the Baltic Germans were withdrawn before the Russians came in, whereas the Bessarabian Germans are being taken out after the Russian occupation.

In the Baltic countries the Germans had no restriction on their propaganda and other means of inducing their people to leave. In Bessarabia they are not supposed to engage in propaganda, and the repatriation is supposed to be purely voluntary.

In actual fact, over 99 per cent of the German minority has selected repatriation. Entire villages pack up and go, leaving only a fifth of the normal population in wide areas.

Work of canvassing the German settlements in Bessarabia and preparing them for evacuation has been carried out by contingents of 500 SS men who have traveled through the country assisted by local volunteers.

After registration, a commission makes a detailed inventory and appraisal of each applicant's worldly possessions, including land and livestock. They are told what they may bring, and in addition receive a promise that in the new homeland everything they leave behind will be duplicated.

The Reich Government is to eventually submit a total bill for abandoned property to the Soviet Government, which will pay it.

First Soviet Payment

This is said to be the first time in history that the Soviet Government has agreed to compensation.

Evacuation work proceeds with between 3,000 and 5,000 peasants a day crossing the border. Women come by train as far as the last station on the Soviet side—all services between the Soviet Union and Rumania are interrupted. There they are met by SS trucks and busses and driven to a huge camp outside Galatz.

The men drive their little covered wagons the whole way carrying whatever belongings they were allowed to take. They cannot take out with them any gold or silver articles and only 2,000 lie (about $12) in currency.

Driving by car from Galatz to the new Russian frontier, the road winds through a bewildering maze of newly erected tank traps. As one nears the river Pruth, steel bridge spans tilted skywards give the impression of lifted drawbridges, but soon it becomes apparent the spans have been dropped from horizontal positions by explosive charges. Masses of concrete and tangled rail can be seen lying across the narrow streets.

Rumanians Responsible

This was done by the Rumanians when they evacuated Bessarabia. The modern highway and railway bridges have now been replaced by a flimsy pontoon bridge.

Bluecapped Soviet border guards lounged in the shade on the opposite bank so near that one could hear their voices. One of them sat at a table out on the grass checking a list as a string of little covered wagons closely resembling the prairie schooners of the American Western pioneers moved slowly down the road to the pontoon bridge and across.

Two centuries ago exactly the same type of wagons had brought the ancestors of these peasants to Bessarabia along the same route. Now as each wagon in turn reached the center of the bridge where the SS guard stood, the driver shouted "Heil Hitler" and gave the Nazi salute. Each peasant had hung around his neck a large celluloid tag with the inscription "German Resettler" and giving his name, place of origin and a serial number.

This serial number is also inscribed on every article of his possessions to facilitate sorting.

Property Insurance for British

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The nationwide compulsory insurance plan which was announced yesterday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill will provide compensation for war damage in Britain.

A bill providing an appropriate charge on the capital value of buildings of all kinds virtually has been completed to provide a fund for this purpose, and will be supplemented if necessary by a Government contribution.

"We also propose to provide insurance against war damage to all forms of movable property, such as industrial plant machinery, household effects and other personal possessions not at the present time protected by insurance," Mr. Churchill said.

"Everyone can be sure that compensation will be made in one form or another at the end of the war, if not sooner," he added.

He acknowledged frankly that property damage has been "very considerable" and soberly warned that London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham may have much more to suffer.

"But they will arise from their ruins," he cried optimistically, "more healthful and, I hope, more beautiful.

"Neither by material damage nor by slaughter will the people of the British Empire be turned from their solemn, inexorable purpose."

"We must not exaggerate the material damage that has been done," he cautioned. "The papers are full of pictures of demolished houses but naturally they do not fill their restricted space with the numbers left standing.

"I am told that if you go to the top of Primrose Hill (in Hampstead, artistic North London suburb) or any of the other emininces in London no one standing there would know that any damage had been done.

Postmaster Nominee Rejected by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate on Oct. 8 rejected President Roosevelt's nomination of Frank S. Perkins to be Postmaster of Fremont, Neb., after Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska accused the Post Office Department of attempting to oust Frank W. Fuhlrodt, present Postmaster, for "purely political reasons." The vote was 27 to 24.

Senator Burke, who is supporting Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency, told the Senate he was "perfectly willing to accede to the proposition that the Department should not take my recommendation on these matters," but did not think it fair to oust Mr. Fuhlrodt merely because he, Senator Burke, had indorsed him.

Mail Reported Lost

LONDON (AP)—The Postmaster General announced that some letters and parcels posted in the United States the last week in August had been lost "through enemy action." No further explanation was given, but it was assumed some mails had been on a ship sunk by mine or torpedo.

[In Washington postal officials said they thought it probable that the mail—901 sacks—went down with the Belgian steamship Ville de Mons, believed sunk about Sept. 2.]

Battle in Air Intensified By Nazi and British Fliers

Continued from Page 1

ualties apparently tend to become fewer per raid, on an average. During the first month of the Blitzkrieg, for example, the casualty roll shortened steadily from 6,000 the first week to 3,000 in the fourth.

This week the Nazis have been operating on a consistently bigger scale than heretofore. Since the morning of Oct. 7 there have been many more hours when London was under warning than when relaxing after the "all clear" siren, and on the nights of Oct. 7 and 8 the Germans spent longer continuous time over British towns than on any previous occasion, maintaining raids from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.

"Tip and Run" Tactics

A small number of marauders were brought down in the more recent raids—the official figure for yesterday was eight—considered attributable largely to the fact that the Nazis are using fighter-bombers or fighters adapted as bombers in execution of a policy of "tip and run" raids based on a high altitude approach, a sudden and silent descent, and quick getaway.

Night-time raiders do not set the same premium on speed, and last night it seemed that the planes came over the coast in sizable formations, split up into smaller groups of about 30 planes as they approached the Metropolitan defenses, then divided into lone rangers dropping large numbers of high explosive and incendiary bombs, while hunted above the balloon barrage level by searchlights, antiaircraft guns and night fighters.

Nazis Bomb Convoy

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP)—Dive-bombing hits on a convoy of troop transports, which were said to be apparently carrying thousands of men from somewhere in the British Empire to the defense of Britain, were claimed today by the German High Command along with a fresh disclosure of surface raiding "in overseas waters."

The position of the convoy which was said to consist of five ships was given as northwest of Ireland and about 125 miles from the Scottish Coast.

[This would be on a route traveled by Canadian troops.]

Bomb hits were said to have caused the transport to stop and "lay motionless."

The High Command added another scant paragraph to the little known story of German surface raiders with the statement that "an auxiliary cruiser reports sinking of 52,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping in overseas waters as a result of its merchant war activities up to the present time."

[Recent reports indicate that German surface raiding has reached into both the Indian Ocean and close to South America, in the South Atlantic.]

Italian Ship Sunk

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Italian steamer Franca Fassio, 1,858 tons, was sunk by an unidentified submarine Oct. 7 while en route from Genoa, Italy to Barcelona, Spain, unofficial reports said yesterday.

The Franca Fassio began a new service Between Genoa and Barcelona a month ago despite the strength of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Reports said some members of the crew reached shore.

U. S. Destroyer Units Taken Over by Britain

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT (AP)—Without formality, the Royal Navy on Oct. 8 took over two more groups of over-age United States destroyers exchanged for naval and air bases in British possession in the Western Hemisphere.

The destroyers had been vacated a few minutes before by the United State sailors who had brought them to this port.

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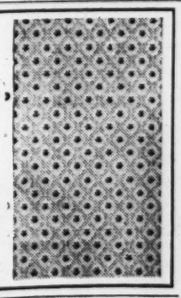

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Italy Offers U. S. Share Of British Empire Spoils

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia said today that "new heavy blows" against Britain with the intervention of French forces were imminent and offered British territory in the Western Hemisphere to the United States if it remained out of the war.

The newspaper's military commentator, Mario Appelius, said the United States must choose among three decisions:

1. "To remain neutral until the destruction of the British Empire has been effected and to take its place among its natural heirs" with Canada, Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Jamaica as its "expectations."

2. To continue to aid England without intervening in the war and find herself in an "inferior diplomatic condition" when the British Empire is split up at a peace conference, as well as in future trade agreements.

3. To enter the war "knowing she is not militarily ready and meet all the consequences of defeat."

The final course, Signor Appelius said, would be "suicide."

If the United States remains neutral, the commentator went on, she might also get Australia and New Zealand, while British Honduras would go to Guatemala, British Guiana to Brazil and the Falkland Islands to Argentina.

"New heavy blows are imminent which will aggravate the already desperate situation of the British Empire and further reduce its power of resistance," Signor Appelius asserted.

"Without North American aid, England already would have collapsed."

The commentator said Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy had "aggravated London's tragic situation," and he declared:

"Other situations which have ripened recently or which are ripening in Europe, Africa, and Asia are accentuating its collapse. The Axis and Japan can count on the intervention of new French forces."

Signor Appelius said North American intervention offered the "only means by which England can prolong its resistance."

British Defense By Air Barrage More Effective

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Capt. H. H. Balfour, Undersecretary for Air, told the House of Commons today that while a completely raider-proof defense is not in sight, the barrage protecting London grows increasingly effective.

"Large mass day attacks undoubtedly are the major threat to this country," Captain Balfour said, "but the enemy has failed to break down our fighter defense in this major effort."

He declared no system could be effective to the point that no raider would be able to get through under cover of cloud or night.

"The answer to the critic who asks, 'Where are our fighters today?'" he said, "is that for every raider a critic sees our fighter defenses have intercepted masses and thus saved the country's defenses."

The Health Minister, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, said that a central labor pool had been formed to speed up repairs for wrecked houses and that houses were being requisitioned in certain boroughs for the homeless.

He explained there was a "dogged persistence" of the populace to remain near their bombed homes although encouraged by the Government to move to the country.

The number of Royal Engineers assigned to bomb disposal work has been increased greatly because of the importance of dealing quickly with time bombs, he told the House.

At the peak of the congestion 25,000 persons were being cared for at relief centers in the London area alone, he said, but that number now has been reduced to 10,500.

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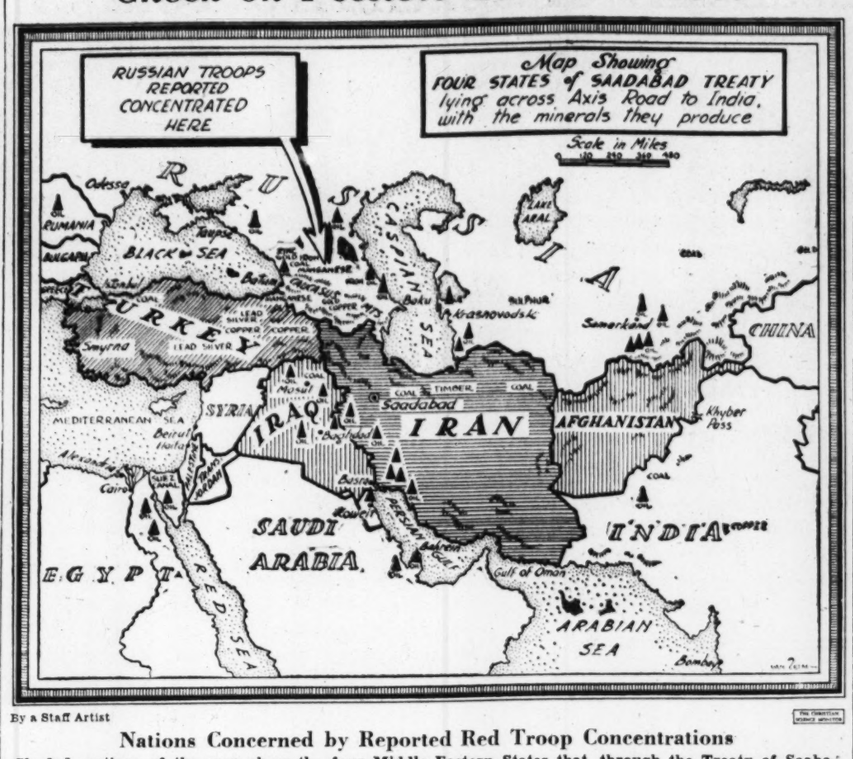
Check on Possible Eastward Move



By a Staff Artist

Nations Concerned by Reported Red Troop Concentrations

Shaded sections of the map show the four Middle Eastern States that, through the Treaty of Saabadad, form a bloc capable of impeding any great power with designs of moving eastward against India.

Saadabad Pact in Spotlight as Reds Mass

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey—With reports of Russian troop concentrations in the Caucasus and the Middle East and of military precautions in Afghanistan, Iran, and Iraq the prospects of the pact of Saadabad once again command attention.

Though less than three years old, this agreement has cemented almost a traditional bond among its signatories — Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

Inspired by Kemal Ataturk, two years after his arbitration in the Iran-Afghan boundary dispute had been accepted in 1935, it brings a stability, almost a compactness, to an immense loosely-knit region of the world.

Interference by an aggressor—hypothetically Russia—in this region would mean that rich resources of minerals, oil, and raw materials would be appropriated by a distrusted power; to the British Empire, it would mean that a springboard had been set up for a militaristic move toward India and the Far East.

Mutual Consultation

The Saadabad Pact, as formulated, cannot automatically prevent these consequences. The nucleus of its international import is found in a commitment for the contracting parties to open "mutual consultation in all cases of international conflicts having a bearing on their common interests."

It is the elasticity of that article which gives close students of Near and Middle Eastern trends opportunity to speculate on the possible outcome of the mutual consultation.

It cannot be too reassuring to Baghdad, Teheran and Kabul to recall that their more powerful collaborator is absolved from fighting their only potential aggressor. The condition under which Ankara signed its Treaty with the Allies last October was that Turko-Russian friendship should be recognized as eliminating all possibility of conflict between the two countries.

Russian Contingency

Yet Turkey is pledged to "mutual consultation" with Russia's victims if the contingency of a Russian Middle-Eastern campaign should ever materialize.

Once again, however, the anomaly is covered by the conjecture that when the time comes for Turkey to make a decision between renouncing its guarantees or escaping, quite legally, through the Ankara Treaty loophole, it will be a case of Hobson's Choice as the actual frontiers of Anatolia and Turkish independence will themselves be under grave menace.

The Saadabad Article, which holds little ambiguity, reads:

"Each of the high contracting parties undertakes, with respect to each other, to participate in no act of aggression, either singly or in concert with one or more other powers, against one of the others."

And it is the most optimistic sign of all that no such situation could conceivably arise.

New Pursuit Plane On Assembly Lines

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—A group of 23 aviation writers for newspapers, press associations and trade publications witnessed today at the plant of the Bell Aircraft Corporation an adaption of mass production methods.

On the assembly line, in various stages of completion, were 22 Airacobra P-39 interceptor-pursuit planes which the company is turning out in quantity for the United States Army and Great Britain.

Lawrence D. Bell, President of the company, conducted the visitors on a tour of the plant, approximately 350,000 square feet of which is being utilized. A scheduled highlight of the day's inspection was a demonstration of the Airacobra, highly praised recently by Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps.

Ban on Japanese?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Japan's treaty alignment with the Axis Powers has brought a renewal of demands that further immigration of Japanese to this Province be prohibited, and that a closer check be made on 30,000 Japanese now resident here.

The fact that many of the Japanese in British Columbia have retained their Japanese citizenship is interpreted as a danger sign by some outspoken advocates of greater action against the Japanese. There is considerable objection to the practice of sending Japanese children to Japanese schools after they have attained classes in the regular public schools. At the Japanese schools they speak only the Japanese language and are given studies that preserve the cultural tie with Japan.

The Vancouver City Council, which has frequently sought Federal action curbing Japanese infiltration in the Province, has now asked the Canadian Government to report immediately any Japanese found to be residing in this country illegally; to deport any Japanese disobeying Canadian laws; to refuse entry to any additional Japanese. Japanese immigration is still governed by the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" under which about 150 Japanese are permitted entry every year. This agreement is objected to on the ground that it is discriminatory against other Orientals, who are completely shut out except in specified categories.

At the same time, the Council is considering a proposal to limit the number of store licenses to Japanese. The plan would be based on a racial quota, Japanese receiving 10 per cent of all the licenses issued in Vancouver, for instance, on the basis of about one-tenth of the city's population being of Japanese origin.

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Canadian Limit on Copper Export Hits Japan

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (CP) — The War Cabinet announced yesterday that no further permits will be issued for export of copper from Canada, except to British Empire countries and possibly the United States where it may be needed in completing Allied munitions contracts.

The action, the announcement said, was based on the "copper supply situation in relation to known United Kingdom needs and the very considerable expansion anticipated in Canadian consumption when the fabricating plants now under construction are completed."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Federal Government action in limiting copper exports comes as no surprise to copper interests in this Province who have been providing Japan with roughly half of their copper output yearly.

Although Ottawa recently refused an outright embargo on metals exports to Japan, the signing of the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome pact aligning Japan openly with countries at war with Canada was expected to bring new action. Previously Japan had guaranteed that Canadian copper would not be transshipped to Germany or Italy.

Previous reluctance to instigate a copper embargo has arisen for a number of reasons.

A Profitable Market

British Columbia mines sent their copper to Japan because Japan was the only profitable market, even though the mine operators would have been glad to choose almost any other outlet. The British Government, which is the principal customer for copper from eastern Canada and elsewhere in the Empire, has until now been unable to pay the price sufficient to make British Columbia copper mining profitable. British Columbia mines sold to Japan on a long-term contract and were paid in United States funds. Thus they benefited by the acquisition of valuable foreign exchange and by the maintenance of a pay roll distributed among several thousand families. Furthermore it was believed that with the Japanese market eliminated the British Columbia low-grade copper mines would be unable to find a profitable customer anywhere else. It is unlikely that they could find a United States market owing to the high tariff on American imports.

Parallel Action Needed

Another argument was that it would be useless for Canada to ban shipments of copper to Japan if the United States continues to sell there. If the United States effected a similar embargo the situation would be different, although Japan might still be able to get copper from South America.

Shipments of scrap iron are virtually prohibited now, and the same applies to nickel, although some lead and zinc goes through. In view of Tokyo's present increased anti-British attitude it would not surprise anyone, even the copper producers, if Canada were to clamp down tightly on continued shipments of all metals to Japan.

A similar ban might also be applied to raw log shipments from British Columbia to Japan. This has been the source of annoyance to those who would like to see Canada retain the profits of lumber and pulp manufacture rather than let the raw material go across the Pacific for the benefit of Oriental mill operators. However, under the present setup, nothing can be done to restrict these shipments as the logs come from crown grant timber. Only Ottawa could apply needed pressure there; the provincial authorities are helpless.

Registration Sets Mark

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—New York City's voter registration reached 830,647 yesterday, exceeding the two-day record total of 776,916 set in 1936.

The registration period, which began Monday, will end Oct. 15. Leaders of both parties predicted the total would reach a record of 3,000,000.

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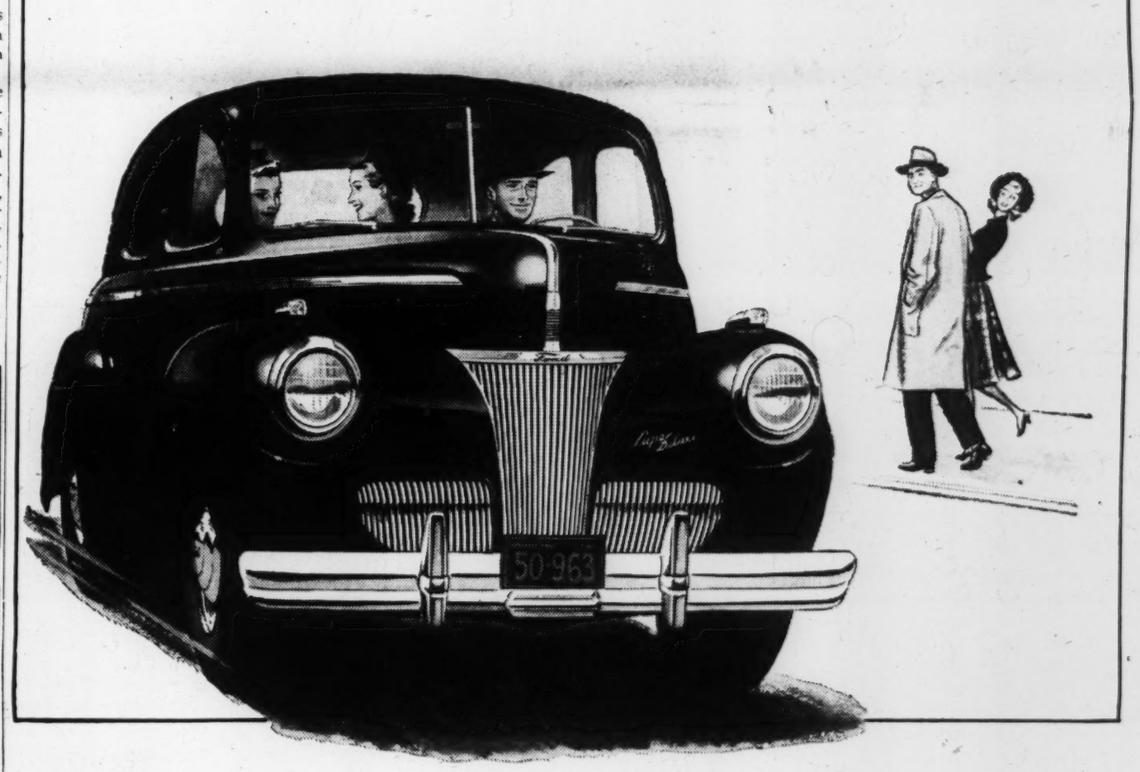
THE 1941 Ford is *the biggest car* that ever rolled off the assembly line of the world-famous Rouge Plant!
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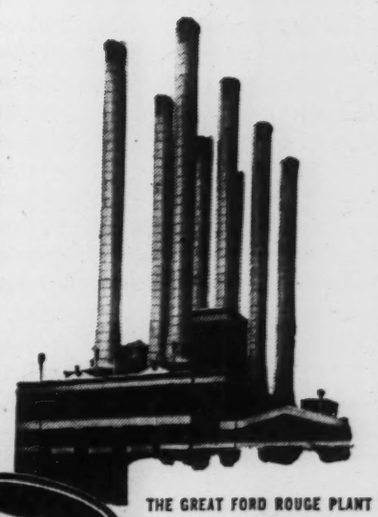
Then see how little it costs to trade your present car. No matter how you look at it—the 1941 Ford means a *good deal!*

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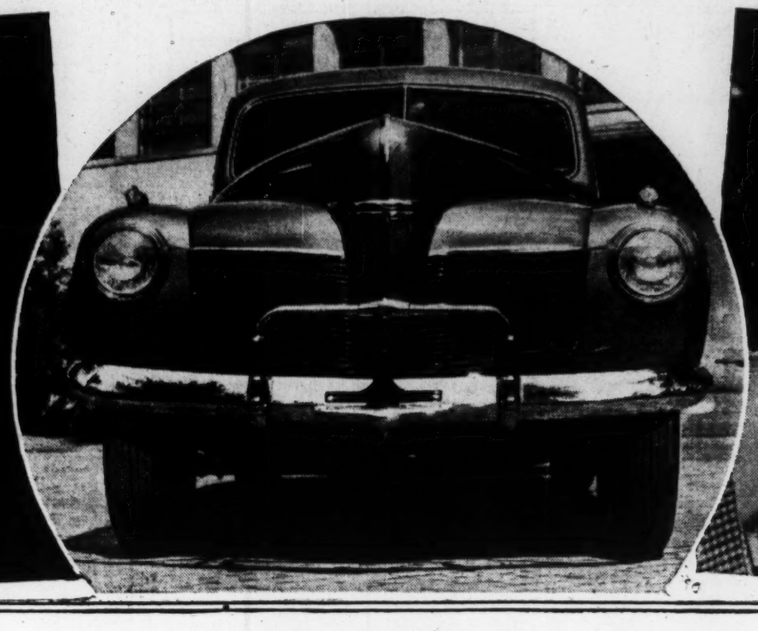
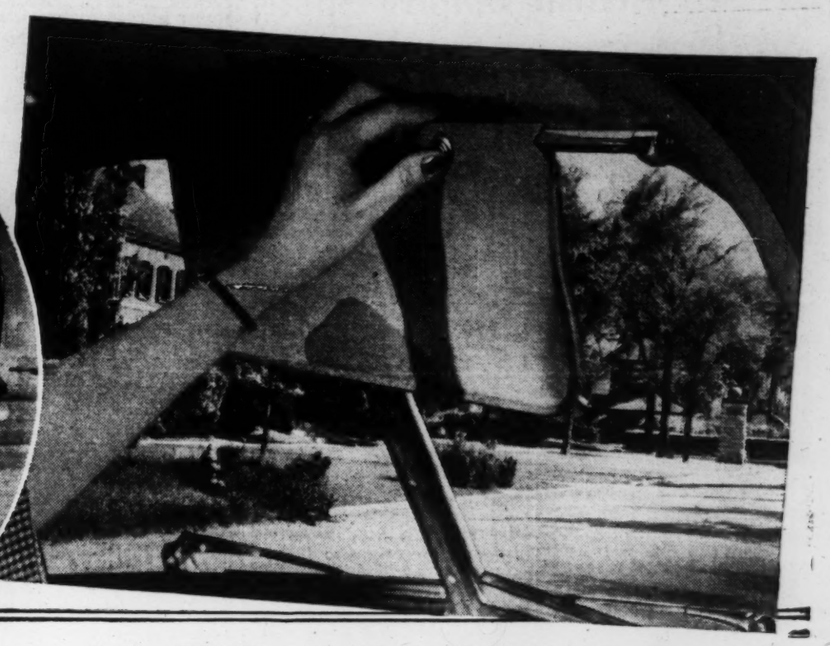
Beauty, Driving Ease, Economy of Space Are Yours in 1941's Cars

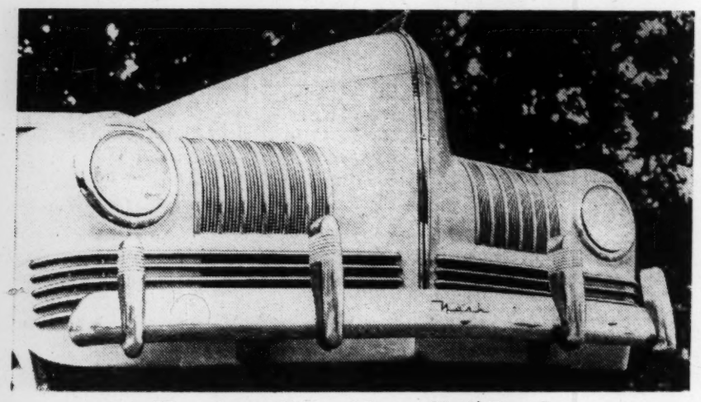
At Ease in Luxury of Pontiac Individual Seat



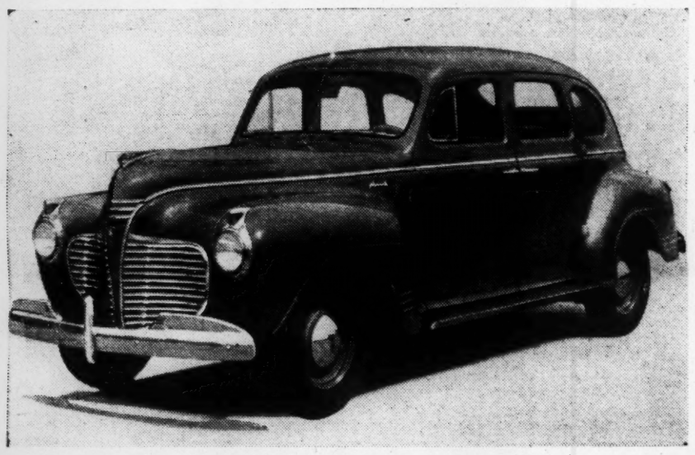
Redesigned Nose, 1941 Mercury



Sliding Sun Visor Featured by Chevrolet



Worm's-eye View of Latest Nash Front



The New Plymouth, With Get-Away Gear

Torpedo Styling Marks Design of 1941 Cars

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "torpedoes" are coming.

Around that one dynamic word will revolve the gigantic exhibitions of 1941 automobiles to be staged in 30 or more key cities of the United States, starting at New York's Grand Central Palace next Saturday and picking up in Boston's Automobile Row on Oct. 19.

Torpedo styling, representing what engineers call the nearest approach yet made to the truly air-resistless, "tear-drop" construction, has virtually swept the entire 1941 automotive field. Into the glittering panoramas of new models poking their shiny noses into national exhibition halls are written a number of other unfamiliar words, such as simplimatic, vacumatic, vacumotive, and powermatic—words applied to the assortment of individual transmission systems, including the clutchless drive.

Chrysler calls its "shiftless" system the vacumatic or "fluid" drive. Hudson eliminates the clutch pedal with its vacumotive drive. Oldsmobile calls it hydramatic, De Soto says simplimatic, and Plymouth refers to its finger-flip gear shift as powermatic.

Assorted Innovations

In this merry-go-round of laboratory innovations to be assembled under single roofs in individual cities for the first all-inclusive views of 1941 automobiles, there are windows that rise and fall with automatic button action, concealed running boards, and safety rims that will not allow a punctured tire to fly off the wheel.

Buick, for instance, is talking dual carburetion, which is said to extract maximum power with increased economy from gasoline. Thus, the 165 horsepowered engine will give as good mileage as the smaller engine of 115 horsepower. Hudson chooses to play up symphonic styling, or the application to automobile interiors of the color harmonies long known and used by fashion experts, architects and interior decorators.

Nash is all agog over its new low-cost Ambassador 600, with an estimated 25 to 30 miles to the gasoline gallon. Pontiac throws chief emphasis upon torpedo designing, which it helped to pioneer in 1940 models. Cadillac has a new, medium priced car to talk about, selling at the lowest figure in Cadillac history, while Studebaker enthuses over the gasoline economy of its low-priced, improved Champion.

In the Chrysler field, Plymouth has a get-away gear that requires normal use of only two gears, with an added low gear for only the heaviest sort of pulling, such as steep-hill starting. Get-away gear caters to the many motorists who insist upon starting in second gear despite the strain on conventional gearshift systems.

All doors manufactured by Fisher Body this year, both front and rear, hinge from the front, reducing the possibility of having the door pulled from the car should it become unlatched at high speeds or upon entering the garage or starting up beside a telegraph pole.

Aside from torpedo styling, two-tone coloring or symphonic styling, as Hudson calls it, will prove one of the most striking features of the exhibits. Introduced last year in many new car exteriors, the two-tone idea has been applied to interiors, using the same combinations of colors as on the outside. These harmonies are offered at no extra cost. So, while the man of the family ducks his head under the hood for a glimpse of the engine, the lady will be looking inside to see how well her clothes match with the car's color scheme.

Division of Color

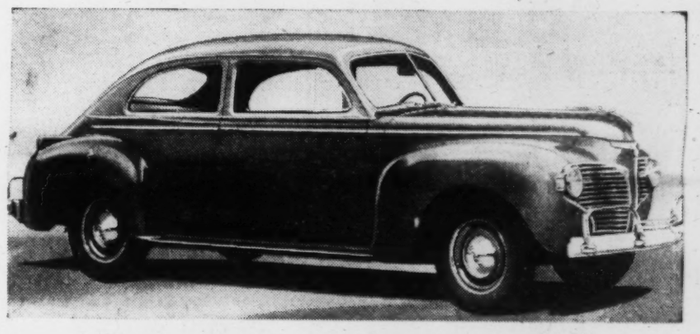
The new vogue calls for the car's main body in one color, and the super-structure above the belt line in a harmonizing shade.

Color will also enliven the trimmings of new models, with an extensive use of bright or satin chrome in some instances extending from front to rear in belt lines, besides appearing vividly in grilles, headlamps, bumpers, taillamps, hardware, and other fittings. Interiors also will have their complement of colored trim in instrument panels, radio grilles, and moldings, sometimes extending on moldings across doors and other panels.

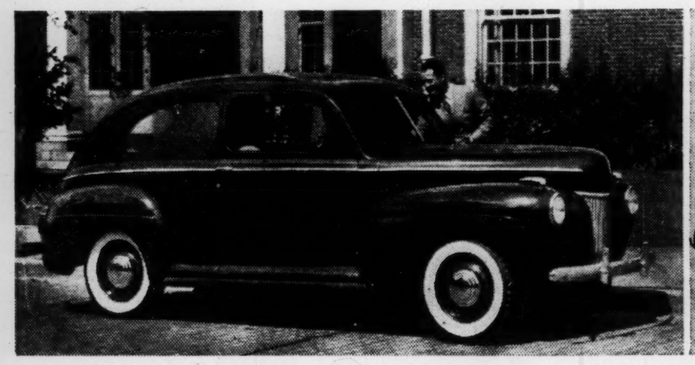
Running boards are conspicuous by their absence, or their invisibility, being hidden underneath the doors if not left off entirely. Doors flare outward at the bottom.

Manufacturers are working on the theory that design, finish, and trim of the car will continue to mount in importance. This season, the bodies, as usual, are larger. Trunks have been built into the bodies as integral parts of the car.

The World's Fair Admire Loew-Designed Studebaker



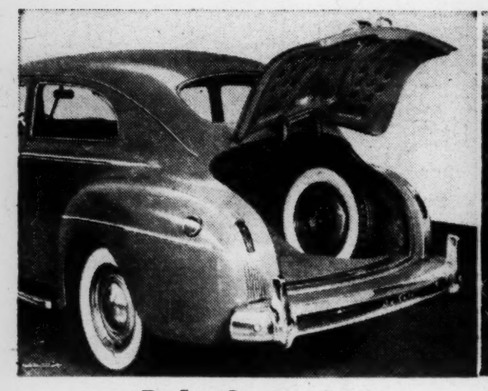
Speedlined Fenders Are a Dodge Feature



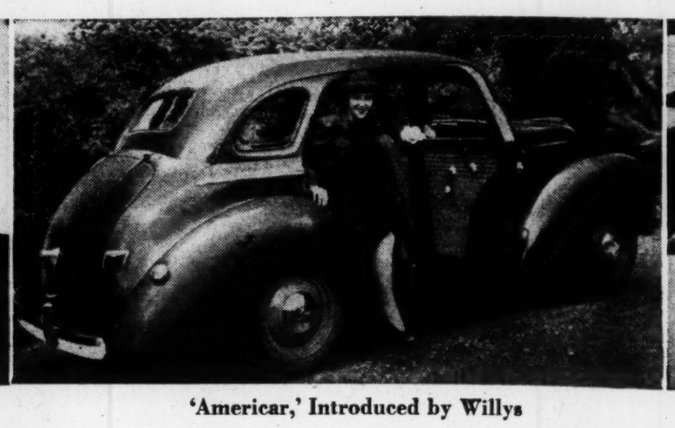
1941 Version of Ford Streamlining

Buick Offers Its Fire-Ball Engine and Other Advances

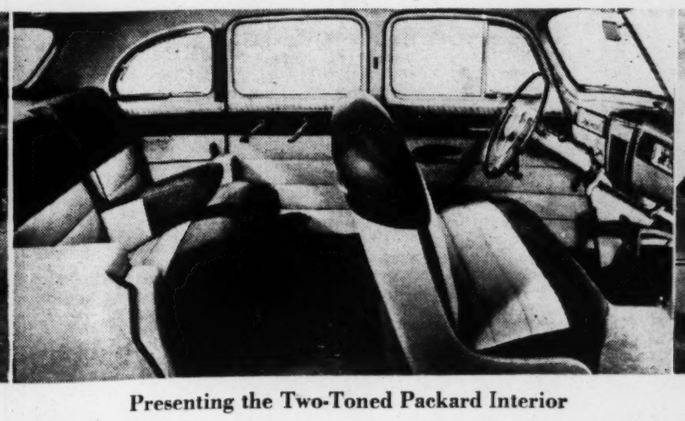
The Oldsmobile Goes Torpedo



De Soto Luggage Carrier

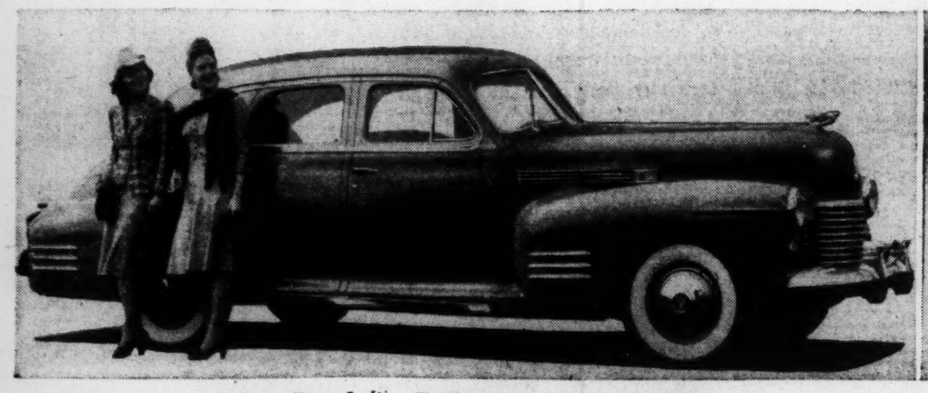


'Americar,' Introduced by Willys



Presenting the Two-Toned Packard Interior

Lincoln's Automatic Top



Running Boards Are Enclosed in the New Cadillacs

Chrysler's Dynamic Front

Hudson Is Proud of Its 'Symphonic Styling'

Increase in Costs in Canada Restricted by Federal Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The cost of living for the average family in Canada has risen by 4.6 per cent during the first year of the war.

About one-half this increase took place in the first two or three weeks following the outbreak of hostilities. During the rest of the 12-month period the rise has been gradual. Costs of some staple commodities under rigid control of Government agencies, however, have remained stationary or practically so for several months.

This does not mean that on all items included in the list of essentials such as food, fuel and rents, there has been the same moderate increase. Some kinds of meats are considerably higher, and heating—so important in the Canadian winter—costs considerably more. The wholesale price of beef rose from $11.51 to $15.50 per hundredweight during the year and anthracite from $8.60 to $11.70 a ton.

The higher cost of anthracite from the United States is ascribed in the quarterly report of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, to higher prices at the mine, to the difference in exchange value of the American and Canadian dollar and to the 10 per cent war exchange tax which is charged on imports from non-British countries. The currency premium and the war exchange tax do not apply to Welsh coal, but British coal prices have also risen at the pit mouth and ocean freights and war risk insurance have raised costs. Canada has no anthracite of its own.

The rise in beef prices causes a minimum of complaint because investigation has shown that the addition to the price is not going to packers or middlemen but to the farmers.

Bread Prices Unchanged

There has been practically no change throughout the year in the price of bread, although there has been a considerable variation in the price of wheat and flour during the period. The Wartime Prices Board has undoubtedly exercised a restraining influence, but the main factor in determining the trend of markets for wheat, flour and bread has been the world wheat situation which has been anything but "bullish."

Distribution of a 70 cent per barrel increase in the cost of flour entailed in a processing levy is being studied by the Wartime Prices Board to determine whether the levy should be canceled or be increased to the point where an all-round increase of one cent a loaf can be charged to the consumer without appreciably altering the present operating margins for both millers and bakers.

The price of wool has risen from 18 to 30 cents a pound. The entire wool industry, however, is strictly controlled, and there has been no change in the price in recent months. Strict control has resulted in a former wool shortage being resolved. Negotiations are now being carried on with the United Kingdom Control for both military and civilian needs for the coming year, and it seems probable that for some time at least the cost for civilian use will remain at present levels.

Sugar is another commodity that is rigidly controlled with the result that in the past few months the retail price has been about 7.5 a pound compared with 6.6 cents at the beginning of the war. Hoarding which took place at the start of the war has been ended by the Board, and in 1940 there has been a sufficient quantity for all purposes and the householder is assured of all the sugar he wants at the present price.

Leather at High Figure

The leather trade has also been under the control of a special administrator, so there is little likelihood of much fluctuation in the cost of boots and shoes. The price of hides remain on practically the same level as at the beginning of the war while leather which was 36 cents a pound rose in the next few months to 46 cents and has remained at that figure for some time.

It is claimed by the Wartime Prices Board that those increases in prices which now exist have been due to higher freight rates, war risk insurance, higher exchange costs, basic increases in commodities originating outside Canada and in the new taxes that have been imposed. The 10 per cent war exchange tax on imports from non-British countries is one of these taxes. Investigation of complaints of higher prices resulting from this levy, it is claimed, have shown that in the great majority of cases there has been no greater increase in costs than the tax warrants. In many cases all or part of the tax has been absorbed by the importer.

The Board has now assumed the task of controlling rentals. In 15 specified centers where the military population has increased and where new war industries have been established rentals have been fixed at levels existing on Jan. 2 as a maximum. A flood of protests from landlords will be referred to the new rentals administrator for settlement.

World War Tanks Shipped to Canada

FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., Oct. 9 (AP)—Officers disclosed here last night that 42 World War tanks, idle for 22 years, had been shipped to Canada.

At headquarters, officers agreed that the tanks had been loaded on railroad flat cars and shipped out. They declined to discuss details, however.

The tanks were part of a fleet of 154 light tanks and 79 heavy tanks stored at the military reservation for a number of years. The heavy tanks, fully armored, weigh approximately 40 tons.

Leaders of Hotel Industry

Wide World

Franklin Moore **Thomas D. Green**

Mr. Moore, Manager of the Penn Harris Hotel in Harrisburg, Pa., who was elected President of the American Hotel Association at the thirtieth annual convention of the organization at Seattle, Wash., receives congratulations from Mr. Green, President for 14 years, who will continue as Executive Director. Mr. Moore was President of the Pennsylvania Hotel Association.

Young Britons Look Beyond Winter to Spring and U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—Today 25,000 young seafarers whose thoughts were already far away from bombs and barrages have to adjust themselves to a dark Winter at home and to hopes that Spring will bring something better.

They are children who were all set to sail for safety and new adventures in the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Today they have had to unpack again for circumstances have for the time brought a halt to a scheme that has been described as "the greatest humanitarian move of the century."

Following the decision of the British Overseas Evacuation Board on Oct. 2 to hold the program in abeyance, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children yesterday announced the curtailing of it's activities. It is hoped, however, that the plan will be able to operate once more next Spring when calmer seas will not be so easy for U-boats to lurk in unseen.

Moreover "mercy ships" might be able to sail in safety if U-boats were decisively beaten or if sufficient additional warships could be released from their present offensive patrol work.

Organizers of overseas evacuation, therefore, remain at their desks.

"We are keeping a skeleton staff on here," Lawrence L. Tweedy, Chairman of the United States London Committee, declared. "We want to be in a position to pick up where we left off."

"We had several thousand children all ready to go and now we have had to tell them we cannot send them over or even help them over. If their parents want to try to get them across they can. But we recommend them not even to try."

Both the United States Committee and the British Overseas Reception Board—the latter had made arrangements for 20,000 children and had registered 20,000 more—intend to deal with evacuees in the present priority order if the plan gets going again.

It isn't just the problem of providing ships and convoys which has held up the work—as it was in July, when the loss of the help of the French fleet put immense new burdens on the small ships of the British Navy.

This time there are other more menacing considerations also to be taken into account, such as the newly organized U-boat bases on the French Atlantic seaboard, Germany's ruthless methods of sea war which never enable U-boat commanders to distinguish between children and soldiers or sailors, winter swells in the Atlantic where the periscopes of U-boats can glide with little chance of being spotted.

Authorities have naturally felt that in the circumstances children might be in less danger at home in England than in ships on the Atlantic.

Disappointment in the interruption in the scheme which has brought about 1,000 British youngsters to the United States, lies partly in the hopes that the evacuation plan might be significant of Anglo-American social development.

"I would like to be able to tell Americans, in thanking them for the great kindness they have already shown, that there is something for them to do that would be helpful to us," said Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Dominions' Undersecretary. "But there's nothing I can say. The United States child welfare organization is so wonderfully efficient that Americans will be able to start immediately after our plan gets moving again.

"We have sent only 3,000 children; they couldn't have done more good if we had sent 3,000,000," he said. "The effect of these children on the Empire has been amazing. They've tapped untold stores of sympathy. Through the reception they've had we have been able to note a fierce enthusiasm for our joint cause. And we've seen how they have settled easily into their new environment, how attached to them their foster-parents have become.

British Colony in Rumania Leaving as Germans Enter

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 9 (AP)—The last British officials who have been supervising Britain's extensive interests in Rumania's rich oil fields were reported leaving their posts today as the first contingents of German troops neared the petroleum producing area.

Departure of the Britons was said to be in pursuance to direct advice from Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister, following receipt of news that Nazi forces had crossed the frontier.

The entire British colony was expected to leave the country and foreign observers believed an open break in British-Rumanian relations was inevitable.

It was generally accepted that Sir Reginald — who yesterday asked the Bucharest Government to explain its stand on the German action—would depart himself before the main Nazi forces arrived here.

Advance Force of Germans

The entrance of the German troops was reported proceeding smoothly. So far as could be learned in Bucharest only an advance force of some 4,000 men had thus far crossed the border, but other troop trains were said to be on the way and heavier equipment en route by Danube river barges.

Two barges loaded with anti-aircraft guns and amunition arrived at Giurgiu in charge of German soldiers. They began at once to transfer the equipment into 86 freight cars for transportation into the oil fields.

German military sources declared that forces still to come would bring tanks, planes, armored cars, and anti-aircraft artillery.

Welcomed by Germans

Nazi soldiers crossing from Hungarian-occupied Transylvania were greeted by the German population at the towns of Sibiu and Sighisoara, which the troops were reported to have entered late in the day.

At Sibiu, where 2,200 marched in, German girls threw flowers over their heads; and there was a similar demonstration at Sighisoara, where 2,100 arrived.

Officers arriving in both cities were invited to dinner at the homes of leading Germans, where they apparently talked freely as to why they were here, explaining that they were on the way to "defend" the oil fields against any peril and adding that for the purpose of helping the Rumanian Army to attain a high state of efficiency the most modern weapons of all kinds, including fighter and bomber planes, were en route here.

The British Legation announced that Prince Luca Sturza, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, had transmitted to Sir Reginald a signed statement in the early afternoon saying "not a single German soldier has yet set foot on Rumanian soil." A similar assurance was given the British at the same time by the War Minister.

Nevertheless, the ink upon Prince Sturza's document was hardly dry before German troop trains crossed the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier.

Departure of the British would leave the oil fields in German control and make them a possible target for British bombers.

British Demand Trial

British officials said the "strongest possible kind of note" may be sent unless the arrested Britons are given a formal trial by Sunday.

The Tageblatt, mouthpiece of the German Legation, announced meanwhile that 45,000 German residents of North Dobruja are to be resettled in Germany along with those from South Bucovina. No explanation was given for the removal of the Germans from provinces which are still a part of Rumania, and there was some speculation as to whether Germany was anticipating a conflict which might imperil these areas.

Among German officers who arrived today were experts in heavy artillery, antiaircraft defense, and rapid mechanized warfare.

High German Army officers were in conference with the Rumanian General Staff and the task of coordinating the Nazi units with the Rumanian Army appeared to be well advanced.

German sources indicated that the Nazi troops expected to be well established in positions throughout the oil field within a week.

Blitz Technique Taught

Budapest dispatches stated that German officers are schooling Hungarian and Bulgarian troops in Blitzkrieg technique under a detailed plan of military co-operation between the Axis powers and the two friendly Balkan states, authoritative sources disclosed.

These informants denied, however, that Germany has any intention of "stationing" troops in Hungary and Bulgaria.

The two countries already boast parachute corps organized by Nazi experts, and their pilots have been made acquainted with the German Stuka dive-bomber.

Since Hungary and Bulgaria depend upon the Axis for planes and armament, their military equipment was described as conforming to Axis standards for "facilitating co-ordination."

Although both Hungarian and Bulgarian officers now are in Italy and Germany under an "exchange of officers," these sources said they had no information concerning any possible military alliance with Rome and Berlin.

No Oil for Greece

ATHENS, Oct. 9 (AP)—Oil companies in Greece have been advised that exports of Rumanian oil to this country now are forbidden, it was reported reliably today.

Greece's chief source of supply thereby is cut off.

Oil executives said they were investigating whether the ban was strictly a political measure or due to some unusual transport difficulty.

Although full details were not given, political circles said they regarded the Rumanian action as a direct result of imminent German military control of the Rumanian oil fields and in the form of an economic blockade of Greece.

Greece at present has a strict rationing system for gasoline. It is understood to have about a two-month supply of the fuel.

Vichy Government Seeks Volunteers

VICHY, France, Oct. 9 (AP)—The French Government began today the recruiting of a volunteer army of seven divisions, to which the Nation's armed strength is limited under the armistice with Germany.

The volunteers will replace conscripts of the classes of 1938 and 1939, who still are under arms. All unmarried French citizens over 18 years of age who have never been convicted of a crime are eligible to enlist for three years.

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A full 3 inches have been added to the wheelbase—making Chevrolet for '41 "the longest car the leader has ever built."

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
October 9, 1940

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

The Daughters of the Eagle Have Wings

In an Emergency Women Fliers Would Be Needed —Today Many Are Busily Training

By Dorothea J. Lewis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women fliers throughout America are preparing for preparedness —and doing it on their own!

In spite of all the national defense activity and agitation with its especial emphasis on flying, as far as we can discover no official request has gone out from Washington to women with wings, asking their services or co-operation in any specific program.

A number of major powers of the world have provided a place for women fliers actually within their military forces. The women parachutists of the Russian air corps are widely known, and Germany has at least one full ranking woman air captain in Hannah Reitsch, a tiny, five-foot, 100-pound flier who greatly impressed America in her feats at the Cleveland air races in 1938. She instructs officers in flying; handles gliders and all military craft.

In England, women have not entered the actual arena of battle —but have been rendering invaluable back-line service to their country by ferrying planes from the factories to the R. A. F. airports, thus releasing men for combat service.

Government Seems Indifferent

Little of this government interest in women pilots and their potential value in defense is evidenced in the United States. The Civil Aeronautics Authority is just about the only Federal agency that has taken any notice of them, and what notice it has taken seems rather in the nature of an afterthought. In its civilian pilot training program being given to 15,000 students at hundreds of airports, in every State of the Union and in the territories, the CAA now admits one girl student flier for every 14 men. And this only after some agitation and against much opposition. In spite of this uneven ratio, when seven national finalists in an air scholarship contest growing out of the training arrived in Washington recently one was a very pretty young miss, Barbara Jane Erickson, from Seattle.

With such a situation confronting them, America's flying ladies might well feel neglected. However, being true daughters of the Eagle, they are not sitting back and waiting for engraved invitations from Uncle Sam. They have always had to make their way, and can again. They know that when the national emergency becomes sufficiently grave they will be needed. So they are getting ready, through their own organizations, to fill that need if and when it comes.

They are saying, "This is an air-minded generation for women as well as men. Little girls build model airplanes at work benches with their brothers, better models sometimes; their elder sisters study at Stanford, Purdue, M. I. T., New York and Chicago Universities to become aeronautical engineers; and 1,336 women in this country hold Federal certificates as airplane pilots. Surely this interest and knowledge can and should be enlisted in the national defense program. As women few of us will want to fight, even if war comes to us; but as fliers we can take the places of men pilots and ground technicians in civil and commercial lines and release them to fighting units. We can do everything in the air that women did in ground transport in the last war. But to do these things, we must be ready! Let's get at it."

Women Eager to Learn

And are they getting at it! All over the country, more and more eager young faces are looking up at the sky as part of their world, to be tried and tamed. Among these feminine aspirants are the lucky one-in-fifteeners included in the CAA program; the many young women in small towns who are today scraping pennies together for lessons in old-fashioned ships at dinky airports; the adventurous youngsters making parachute jumps for funds to learn to pilot planes from which other girls can take jumps; and the girls in big cities, where training comes high, who have banded together in groups to cut costs. All of these air-minded young women are "going up," thrilling to the feel of the "stick," watching the gadgets on their instrument panels with knowing eyes, convinced that to be afraid of flying, in this day and age, would be as silly as the terrors their grandmothers may have felt at riding in horseless carriages.

Women Fliers of America, the new organization of would-be pilots formed just last June, now has some 1,000 members and hopes to have 5,000 before so very long. Chapters have been set up in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Hartford, Conn., and are planned for Cleveland and Boston. By co-operative work, members are able to take lessons, including ground school and sufficient air hours for a private license (35 to 50 hours), for a bargain rate of $275. In the first two months, approximately 50 girls have won their wings. The organization has already offered its services to General Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps.

Expanding Their Membership

Other air groups that are expanding their membership and pointing their flying programs toward the national defensive good are: the famous 99 Club, pioneer organization of active, licensed women pilots planned by the great and beloved Amelia Earhart and Ruth Nichols in 1927 and formed in 1929 with the 99 charter members from whom it takes its name; the Aerial Nurses' Corps, whose story is told by its name; and, indirectly, Relief Wings. This latter organization is not a woman's group nor is it primarily a national defense unit, being designed instead to bring relief to civilians in all countries in all natural disasters—hurricanes, fires, floods, plagues, wrecks at sea—as well as in the man-made disaster of war. However, Ruth Nichols is its moving spirit and Executive Director; and women fliers will serve in it, as well as men fliers. Miss Nichols, a Quaker, is finding women eager to come into Relief Wings, and is glad because she feels that they, "looked upon as idealists and spiritual leaders in the home and the world, can best play their part in this constructive and healing side of defense, rather than in its destructive functions."

From talks with members of these groups and several Federal air experts—the latter speaking only of "possibilities"—a pretty comprehensive picture of a potentially great field of service for women in national air defense shapes up.

Women Instructors Needed

Perhaps the primary need, during the present preparatory period, is for women instructors—a field in which women have already demonstrated their ability and facility. In fact, they trained men for the Royal Air Force and the American Air Corps in the last World War; but more of that later. Only 11 of the hundreds of CAA instructors, now turning fledglings into fliers, are women. But this small number is probably more the fault of women fliers, who lack the requisite hours and training for instructorships, than discrimination on the part of the Authority, which would apparently be happy to have more of them to appoint. Two famous women fliers, Louise Thaden and Jacqueline Cochran, are greatly interested in this work for women. And the 99 Club is urging its members to brush up on rusty techniques, acquire the necessary hours in the air, and study courses to obtain instructors' licenses or to be re-rated if they have let such licenses lapse.

In the replacement of men in commercial air jobs, a variety of possibilities is enlisting the attention of women fliers. Both the ferrying of great bombers from factories to Army and Navy airports, and the piloting of big transport planes, would require more experience, more hours in the air, and higher grade licenses than most women hold. However, there are some 73 women in the country with commercial licenses (minimum of 200 hours), and 26 with limited commercials, who might act as pilots of new aircraft on delivery. (Most male pilots of the airlines are reserve officers in the Air Corps; and their planes are also reserves in a way, being liable to government call to duty in times of grave emergency.)

Under the present CAA training program, young women are given only primary pilot training; while boys can go on to the basic and advanced courses and from them into the Army or Navy. Primary training doesn't provide sufficient experience for handling large, heavy craft, and Jackie Cochran is crusading to expand women's opportunities by opening advanced instruction to them. Women have proved their ability to handle "almost every type of plane," Miss Cochran says, adding, "horsepower and speed don't bother women any more than they do men."

A second article by Dorothea J. Lewis, which will appear on Friday, will discuss some of the non-flying jobs in the aviation industry which might well be filled by women—especially in these times of national defense preparation.

Perhaps Uncle Sam does not fully realize the importance of American women and girls being trained for air defense. But despite this attitude American women, being true daughters of the Eagle, are resolutely getting ready through their own flight organizations to serve their country in the air. In a number of colleges, also, earnest girl students are learning to construct, repair, and fly airplanes. 1—Here, at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., we see Student Pilot Sidney Mae Robertson working patiently on a cylinder head. 2—At the University of Detroit, Marjorie Balk receives last instructions before going aloft. Miss Balk is one of the few women being given a part in the CAA's civilian pilot training program. 3—Photographed beside her plane is C. P. T. P. Private Pilot Celeste Dervaes, being thanked by the first passenger she took up after becoming a pilot. Celeste was the only girl in a group of 20 student pilots. 4—Girls at Florida State College for Women, enrolled in the CAA program, receive flying instructions from Flight Operator Ivan Munroe.

Is Your Budget a Burden Or a Blessing?

There's a Right Budget for Every Family. If Yours Pinches Like 4AA Shoes—Try Another

By Margaret E. Broadley

Managing Your Income—3

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are one of those rare people who manages to operate the family finances on a smooth running budget that works for you like a well-trained servant, you should congratulate yourself. Most people who keep budgets either discard them—after they've decided they're becoming budget slaves and that their budgets take all the joy out of living. Or else they hobble along uncomfortably on budgets that cramp their freedom and make them long to have enough money someday so that, if they wanted to, they could throw their burdensome old budgets in the incinerator!

The chances are, when people feel that way about budgets, that they have been trying to get along with budgets not suited to them. After all, the true purpose of a budget should be to help us acquire more of the things we really want from life. The budget should be designed to give us freedom—freedom to buy and do the things that actually mean the most to us. So if you are fighting frequently with yours, and are getting to regard it as your worst enemy, the budget is very probably the one at fault.

Choose Your Budget

Before you attempt to set up a budget, one of the surest ways to discover the personal tastes of your family, and at the same time find out where the money has been going, is to keep track for at least a month of every cent that is spent. Give each member of the family a notebook, and ask each to record every one of his or her expenditures.

You'll find, because of this daily recording of spending, that you'll think twice before you spend. A good slogan to give your family at this time might be Benjamin Franklin's wise plan to spend only when it will do good to yourself or to others.

A Family Reckoning

When all expenditures have been recorded for a month, it's time for a family reckoning. From these individual records you should be able to tell what the members of the family like to spend money for —and what expenses seem to be vital to their happiness. Then from this you can decide what expenditures could be eliminated, and what increased, to give the family more satisfaction from its spending; and a rough budget can then be set up and tried out. But don't undertake a budget that holds you down to the last penny. If you can hit your mark approximately, you will be doing very well. Keep trying out plans, and changing your system, until you find a budget that seems right for you. The blessing in this type of budget keeping, is that it helps you clarify in your own mind what you want to get from your money, and helps you cling to the goal of what you want to get from life.

Save for a Purpose

How much of your income should you save? Drastic though it may sound, more budget authorities believe that you shouldn't save at all in one sense of the word. That is, they don't believe in an accumulated pile of savings, in the bank or in securities, just for the sake of having them there; but that all saving should be done with a definite purpose in mind.

When you save for something definite there is much more incentive to save than when you say to yourself that you are going to lay aside a definite amount of money, each pay day, so that by the time you retire you will have a certain sum in the bank. Why not get real enjoyment from your money as you go along? Wouldn't saving be more fun if you could reason with yourself this way—"If we save $2,500 we can make a down payment on a new house"; or "Two or three thousand dollars will put Johnny through a good college"; or "If we can save five hundred, we can trade in our car for a new one?" These interesting goals made saving a different story! Money was meant to be spent; and it should be used intelligently to help us get the things we really want.

Let Mother Keep It

Although it's an absolute necessity that the whole family co-operate in sticking to the budget, budgets get along far better if one person does all the actual keeping of accounts. Since the housewife generally is the one who does most of the buying for the family, she is the logical person to keep the budget. Although women have acquired a reputation for being the world's worst budget keepers, with the proper budget to work with they can also be the best. Most women want very much to have the family finances on a practical, thrifty, getting-ahead basis. If a woman can be an efficient budget keeper it gives her a feeling of pride and usefulness, and this sense of orderliness reflects itself throughout her home. Each member of the family should have his or her personal allowance to spend as he or she pleases with no questions asked. Let mother do the rest.

Budget Fashions

To keep a budget a blessing instead of a burden, one must remember that budgets, like hats, go out of style. They need to be changed as the family's needs change. And as the family income increases or decreases, changes will have to be made in the standard of living. And the budget will have to be altered accordingly.

Just remember, if you keep your budget flexible and in harmony with your personal tastes and wants—living within a budget will be an adventure. And one day you'll find that your budget has turned into one of your very best friends.

This is the third of a series of 12 articles on budgeting, by various authorities in this field. The articles will appear each Wednesday and Friday on the Today's Woman page.

Treats to Pack in the School Lunch Box

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Packing a box lunch for school the same way every day is bound to become monotonous to both the packer and the consumer. The line of least resistance is to put sandwiches together and put off doing something different. One way to discover how a daily menu of cold meat or cheese spread between two hunks of bread tastes is to try it. Pack yourself a lunch each day at the same time you do the children's and eat it faithfully five noons in a row. Well—how about a little variety, a treat a day tucked into the shoe box, tin pail, or bag? With just a little extra planning the night before, there will be scarcely any more work in the morning.

Instead of a sandwich that is two-thirds bread and one-third filling, make a fifty-fifty proposition like this. Use unsliced bread and cut three thin slices, using two kinds of bread if you prefer. Spread two slices with salad dressing on one side, and one slice with butter on both sides. Mix chopped hard-cooked eggs and crisp bacon with a little dressing. Spread on one slice; cover with buttered slice. Cut a tomato up and down instead of crosswise (fewer seed pockets show) and arrange slices on bread, and press on remaining slice of bread. Cut in squares and wrap in wax paper. Be sure to cut the bread thin and spread the filling generously.

New Ways With Cold Meat

Have you been wishing for a new way to send those slices of cold meat to school? Try wrapping cold lamb, for instance, around some well-seasoned cottage cheese; or roll ham slices spread with soft yellow cheese; or roast beef spread with pickle relish. Cold cuts, bologna, salami, etc., which are strong on spice and flavor make good roll-ups with mild cheeses. Shredded carrot, chopped olives, and sandwich spread are other good mixers for the fillings.

On a morning when you have a few extra minutes, cut the top slice from a tomato, scoop out the inside and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Fill with egg salad mixture, or cream cheese and nuts, or chopped meat and celery, etc. Replace cap, secure with toothpicks, and wrap in wax paper. You might call it a salad-in-hand.

A Sundae for Dessert

Now for the dessert, which is really the easiest part of the lunch to plan. The variety of fruit available practically allows a different kind each day. If spoons are permitted, stuff a baked apple with hard sauce left from dinner's dessert. Or, best of all, send a sundae in Monday's lunch box. Put a serving of vanilla pudding, tapioca, or custard in a jar with a screw top, then pour over some chocolate sauce. A few chopped nuts sprinkled on top is authentic drugstore style. Screw the top on well. The thick sauce may also be used for hot chocolate by mixing with hot milk.

Thick Chocolate Sauce

Add 2½ squares bitter chocolate, chopped, to ½ cup water; bring slowly to boiling point, and boil for 4 minutes, stirring constantly. Add ¾ cup sugar, dash of salt; boil 4 minutes longer, continuing to stir. Cool and add ½ teaspoon vanilla. For a spicy sauce, add ¼ teaspoon mace or cinnamon with the sugar, and omit vanilla. Store in covered jar in refrigerator until needed. For a thinner sauce, use ⅜ to ½ cup water.

A quick dessert is a handful of cookies snatched from the cookie jar. Here are two easy-to-make and quick-to-put-together recipes for keeping the supply up to the demand.

Easy Peanut Butter Cookies

½ cup shortening
½ cup peanut butter
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 egg
1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup chopped dates

Cream shortening and peanut butter; beat in sugar, egg, and flavoring. Add sifted and mixed dry ingredients and dates. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheet and bake in moderate oven, 375° F., about 10 to 12 minutes. Or form into a roll; chill, slice, and bake as needed.

Quick Coconut Drop Cookies

¼ cup shortening
¾ cup granulated sugar
½ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
¼ teaspoon orange extract
1 egg
¾ cup flour
¾ cup quick-cooking oats
½ cup coconut
½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt.

Cream shortening and sugars; add extract, and beat in egg. Mix remaining ingredients and add, beating well. Drop on greased cookie sheet and bake in moderate oven, 375° F., for about 12 minutes. About 2½ dozen medium-sized cookies.

Another quick trick is to put a sweet filling between graham crackers. You can use left-over frosting, peanut butter and raisins, or butter and confectioners' sugar mixed and flavored. A prune stuffed with a marshmallow is a real delicacy to my sister's little Jane; but her big brother prefers dates stuffed with peanut butter and rolled in sugar.

You've probably tried a dozen different ways of filling the Thermos bottle — milk, cocoa, tomato juice, fruit juice, hot soup, and mashed fruit milk drinks. But here's a new one for you, with infinite possibilities for variation.

Jam Shake

Add 1 tablespoon of Junior's favorite preserves to a glassful of cold milk, pour into the Thermos bottle and tell him to shake the bottle well before he drinks. And will he love it! Strawberry or raspberry milk shake, grape milk drink, blackberry, orange marmalade, and a dozen more.

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Willkie Tells Policies In Reply to Radio Quiz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Wendell L. Willkie, in his first question-and-answers program, as radiocast last night over an NBC network, clarified his position on new as well as old points; following is what he said in part:

. . . Our task is to produce at top speed the implements of defense so badly needed both by ourselves and by Great Britain. . . . I believe that we should keep out of war at all hazard. We are being edged toward war by an Administration which is alike careless in speech and in action.

For us to go to war, particularly in view of our unpreparedness, would be the height of folly. We would not help Britain by going to war today. . . . Only by remaining at peace can we give effective aid to Britain and prepare ourselves. Let me make it clear. I am in favor of giving aid to Britain, but I am first in favor of protecting these United States. . . . Modern warfare is fought not primarily by men but by mechanical instruments of destruction. If our sons were asked to fight today, the condition of the equipment of the United States Army is such that they would be mowed down. . . .

Totally Unprepared

We are totally unprepared to defend ourselves. And the reason this is so is because the present Administration has wholly failed to build for us an adequate defense, despite the fact that it has been well acquainted with the conditions in Europe for the past several years, despite the rise of Hitler, despite the fact that it now claims that it foresaw more clearly than anyone else conditions arising, it did not prepare us with any adequate defense system.

As a matter of fact, we have practically no defense system. . . . Preparing for a modern war is a preparation by experts; it is a matter of production. And only men acquainted with production can build us a defense. Therefore, any President of the United States who understands the simplest rules about production would employ men particularly trained and expert in the matter of producing and would give them adequate authority so that they could build a defense mechanism so strong that no dictator would ever seek to strike this great free land of ours. . . .

If I were elected President of the United States, no person would be taken off relief until that person was provided with a job. The only thing I would do about relief would be to have it administered so that not so much of the total appropriation would be consumed in administration, but a larger percentage go to those on relief. But relief is just a temporary solution of the problem. . . . What we must provide for our people is jobs.

Social Security

If I had my way about it I would spread its (social security) benefits to those not presently receiving such benefits. But I do want to say this in connection with social security that unless there is a change in administration those people who are presently paying in to the social security fund will never get any benefit therefrom. The Administration for seven and a half years has spent more than it has taken in. The present Administration as a matter of fact has spent two-fifths as much money while it has been in office as all of the other administrations in the 152 years of the existence of the United States.

If it continues down the present path it will eventually bankrupt this country. We are bound to have either bankruptcy or inflation, and I say it very solemnly that those who are now paying in on their social security will never get the principal of the social security when they need it in their old age unless this Administration is removed from power. . . .

We need all manner of new enterprises in America, enterprises which will employ many men and many women. We can bring those enterprises into being by permitting industry to function once more, by removing the brakes which have held it back these past eight years.

Those brakes are government enmity toward and competition with industry, uneconomic and punitive taxation; too much red tape in the regulation of business; too much arbitrary power vested in the hands of bureaucratic agencies; uncertainties of the future value of money, created by the President's power to devalue the dollar, also by reckless spending; fear of the arbitrary exercise of personal power by the President, as evidenced by his attempt to purge congressmen and pack the Supreme Court, and particularly his attack upon commodity prices in 1937.

Fair Play Needed

Many Americans are willing to take risks, and expand old enterprises and build new ones if they have any assurance that the Government is going to play fair and abide by established rules of the game. If, however, the Government is constantly changing the rules and calling fouls, industry will not play the game, and it is not given a chance.

. . . If the unnecessary and unfair restrictions imposed by this Administration on business are removed, expansion of enterprise and the creation of new enterprises will be so great that jobs by the millions will open up almost overnight, improving our national economy and benefiting all of our people by a constantly rising standard of living. . . .

The very essence of our democratic system is that it produces men—men of great ability for every job. I do not know of any job in America, whether it be President, or the head of some great business, or of some great university or of any other important position for which there are not thousands of men well qualified. If we ever admit the doctrine in America that one man is indispensable, then we admit that our system is a failure.

'Ask Me Another,' Says Willkie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 9

Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican Presidential candidate, is inviting people of the United States to ask him any questions pertaining to the campaign and he will be ready to answer them over the radio.

His next question-and-answer radiocast will be Tuesday night and for this occasion he is particularly requesting questions from young people who will be first voters this fall.

The questions may be mailed or telegraphed to Mr. Willkie at 100 East Forty-second Street, New York.

The first batch of questions were read to Mr. Willkie in a half-hour program last night by Oren Root, founder of the Willkie Clubs, and the Republican nominee, replying extemporaneously, gave what was considered one of his most effective radio efforts. This will be repeated for three weeks.

"I want to answer every question in the people's minds," Mr. Willkie said. "That is the duty of any man aspiring to the Presidency of the United States."

Georgia Willkie Coalition

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9 (AP)—Supporters of Wendell Willkie have arranged a "solid front" for the November general elections in an effort to wrench the State from its traditional vote for the Democratic Presidential nominee.

This front was welded yesterday when certification was obtained for a ticket calculated to attract Georgians who may wish to vote "Democratic" and also vote for Mr. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee.

Democratic Governor-Designate Eugene Talmage, through failure to object, is listed with six other State candidates on this ticket, presented by the new-born "Independent Democratic Party."

Georgia Republicans sealed the front by listing as their Presidential electors the same 12 electors named by the "Independent Democrats."

Originally, the anti-Roosevelt Democrats sought to list all 77 State office nominees of the regular Democratic Party. Mr. Wilson ruled that the name of any nominee objecting in writing would be removed. Seventy objected.

Franklin Roosevelt heads the Democratic ticket, with Henry A. Wallace for Vice-President. Then come Eugene Talmadge for Governor and the 76 other nominees for State offices.

Wendell Willkie and Vice-Presidential Candidate Charles McNary top the "Independent Democratic" ticket, followed by Eugene Talmadge and the six other non-objecting regular Democrats.

Mr. Willkie and Mr. McNary top the Republican ticket.

Flynn Tells West Roosevelt Is 'In'

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 9 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, National Democratic Chairman, said yesterday a recent swing through the West had convinced him that section would vote "overwhelmingly" for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Flynn, who left by plane for New York late in the day, told a group of Arizona Democratic leaders that the western tour of Wendell L. Willkie had not decreased the President's popularity.

Skilled Workers Seek Positions in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va.—Eight hundred and eighty-seven jobseekers in Virginia qualified as skilled workers in a variety of occupations essential to defense registered in State employment offices on Aug. 31, according to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. The largest group, 214, qualified for work in machine shops.

Aircraft and shipbuilding are two industries urgently demanding qualified help. Virginia apparently is not supplying much of the demand. For aircraft jobs six registered and for shipbuilding 35. At that, the State is about up to the average for the country.

Move Over, Pegasus, You've Got Company

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—It cost $3,700 last night to win for film cowboy Gene Autry's steed, "Champion," the distinction of being the first horse to fly across the continent in an airplane.

Mr. Autry flew the horse here from Los Angeles. The bill for chartering the 14-passenger (TWA) transport was $3,000 and $700 was paid to convert the plane into a horse stall for the trip.

Boom in Construction

OTTAWA—New business obtained by the construction industry in Canada during the first half of 1940 totaled $125,400,000, an increase of 50 per cent over the corresponding period of 1939.

3d-Term Issue Not Vital, Says Willkie Critic

By the Associated Press

As Wendell L. Willkie attacked the third-term candidacy of the President, Oscar R. Ewing, Assistant Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said in New York that a change in administration now "would mean that months would be wasted while the new President familiarized himself with the intricacies of the Nation's foreign affairs."

Mr. Ewing asserted that the third term was not a controlling issue in the campaign because "the consequence of having our foreign affairs conducted by inexperienced people might be calamitous."

Domestic issues were stressed, meanwhile, in other campaign developments.

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, in a statement at Washington through the National Committee of Independent Voters for Roosevelt and Wallace called for farmers to support the Democratic Ticket.

Three different farm programs have been offered by Mr. Willkie, his running mate, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, and the Republican platform, Senator Norris asserted.

He urged farmers "to forget all these conflicting promises and look at the record."

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, assailed the "uncommonly blundering statesmanship" of Mr. Roosevelt in a campaign speech at Kansas City last night.

"There is no economic justification for our militarization," he said, "other than the cold fact that when all other means fail under private capitalism, the last turn is toward military stimulation."

Harvard Gift of Books Aids Spotsylvania Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park has received a gift of 128 volumes of Civil War historical material from the librarian at Harvard University. This will bring to 2,000 the number of books now in the park library. Donations have come from 21 States.

Padded Pay Roll Held Key to Hague Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Light on the Hague machine denounced by Wendell L. Willkie in his speech in the center of Mayor Frank Hague's bailiwick of Jersey City, N. J., Monday night is cast by Dr. Dayton D. McKean, faculty member of Dartmouth College, who charges that the inflated City pay roll far exceeds that of any other city of comparable size.

Dr. McKean, formerly Democratic member of the New Jersey State Legislature and member of the Princeton faculty, does not reveal how he obtained access to nonpublic records quoted in a book published last week entitled "The Boss: The Hague Machine in Action."

The secret of Mayor Hague's dictatorial grip appears to be in the inflated pay roll. "Annually it costs more not only per capita but as a total," says Dr. McKean, "to govern Hudson County with 651,000 people (1930) than adjoining Essex County with 950,000, and it has done so every year since 1921. It takes 1,819 people to govern Essex but 2,598 to govern Hudson. Essex has 19 employees for each 10,000 population; Hudson has 39."

Highest Paid Workers

Mayor Hague's policemen and firemen are paid the highest salaries in the United States, and their chiefs $9,000 each, also highest, the writer declares. There are many local salaries that exceed $10,000 while the Mayor himself draws only $8,000. Dr. McKean charges that the inflated pay roll has brought the city close to bankruptcy while it is the highest-taxed city in the nation with more than 40,000 population.

The Hague machine, Dr. McKean says, pads the pay roll with extraordinary items. For instance, it is charged that two "organists" on the County Jail pay roll get $1,000 a year each; a "superintendent of vacuum cleaners" gets $4,000; priests, preachers, and rabbis get salaries, while a judge who is a clerk in Mayor Hague's office at $4,000 a year, gets an additional $7,000 a year as jurist.

Clerics on Pay Roll

Dr. McKean charges that the amazing political machine controls newspapers, churches, civic and fraternal organizations, and the county bar and medical society. The Jersey City medical center, it is charged, costs about twice as much to operate as the most de luxe private hospitals.

"One method to block criticism," says the author, "is to put priests, preachers, and rabbis on the City and County pay roll as chaplains with salaries that are generous considering the part-time nature of the work they do."

To cite one instance, the Bureau of City Mechanics has no less than three chaplains, at $2,100 each, one Protestant, one Roman Catholic and one Jewish, it is charged.

The author recalls that Mayor Hague until recently was able to fight off the Legislature's effort to install voting machines, and that ballots were tampered with in spectacular manner.

With the invasion of Mayor Hague's headquarters by candidate Willkie, the ill odor into which his regime had fallen by the eviction of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate some months back, and the installation of voting machines at last, the "Petty Hitler" may begin to face difficulties.

Gang Hold on Unions Probed at Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The drive here against gangster control of labor unions is considered well under way now with indictment of seven men charged with conspiracy in connection with the looting of the Bartenders' Union treasury. The seven, all well known to the police since the days of Al Capone are: Frank Nitti, Murray Humphreys, Louis Romano, Louis Campagna, Paul Ricca, Frederick Evans, and Thomas Panton. The indictments were returned by a grand jury before Chief Justice James F. Fardy in Criminal Court.

Meanwhile, it is revealed that four men, seized by the police in raids in August and brought before Police Commissioner James P. Allman for questioning in regard to the affairs of the Painters' Union, were immediately released. They were A. W. Wallace, President, and William O'Connor, Custodian of Records, of the Painters' District Council of Chicago; and David W. Kelly, President, and Evar Anderson, Secretary, of Painters' Union Local 147. Police explained that these men were wanted only for questioning in connection with their search for evidence to be presented to the grand jury.

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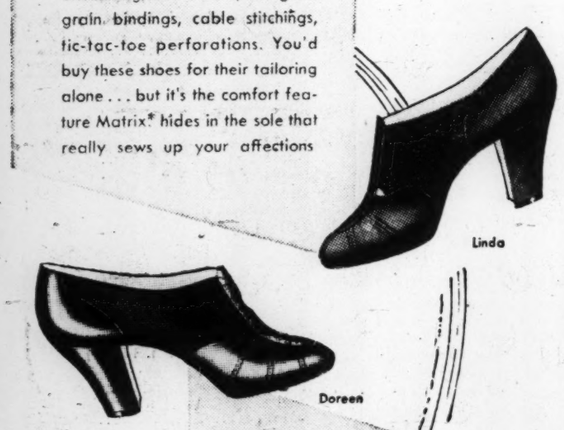

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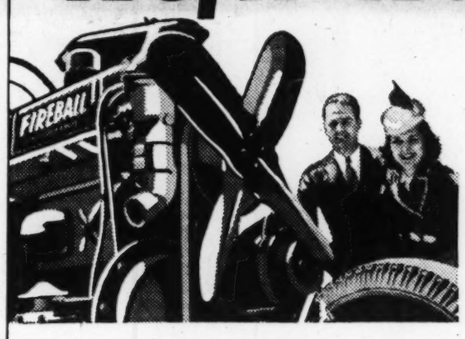

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The Home Forum

My Village in Spain

I WONDER how things are with my village in Spain. It is four years since I awoke there for the last time, watched the morning sun streak down the sides of the Sierras, and heard the hoopoes calling among the *algarroba* trees. That was the way of it every morning during the summer months—the hoopoes calling, and the flies and bees filling the valley with their hum like a vast orchestra tuning up; and the terse scent of the lemons oily on the trees.

For two years that village was our home; it was my intention that it should be so always. If I ever go back to the little house on the hillside, will things, I wonder, be the same? Are they even now as they were in those days before first Spain, then all Europe, went into flames? I should like to think it so.

⁂

A crescent of limestone mountains faced the sea, sheltering the bloomy bowl in which, perched on a small hillock of its own, the village stood. On three sides the mountains, on one side the deep trench of the valley leading to the sea; in the precise center, a maze of stone steps and huddled roofs and fruit trees, my village. Silver olives and *algarrobas* curtained the hillsides. Our terraced garden was a bright wilderness of plumbago, and bougainvillea, and cascading geraniums, and prickly pears. In the summertime, we lived upon the terrace, sleeping on the flat roof with the *algarroba* overhanging it. In winter great fires of rosemary, and pine and olive-wood roared in our open hearth; a *brasero*, filled with charcoal or glowing olive stones, stood beneath the dinner table.

Life in my village was close and smiling. Catalina—dear Catalina, with her tight gray hair and her duck-like gait—ushered in our day with coffee and *buñuelos*, miraculously fired in charcoal with olive twigs and a rush fan; swept our floors with a flimsy broom, made a mighty *agasajo* or *chile con carne* for lunch, and left a vegetable soup for our evening meal. She departed with our washing at half-past-one, and for it all was happy to receive ten shillings per week.

⁂

For the privilege of living in our village, we worked industriously, sitting at typewriters from nine to one each day. Thereafter we enjoyed what we had earned—the peacock-colored sea, the mountain tracks that led among the plumes of the charcoal burners' fires, the dreamy shade of the café terrace that overhung the torrent, the whole sweet half-awake enchantment of rural Spain.

Looking back upon those years, I recall them not as a continuous flow of time, but as a vague warm dream in which certain images stand out unforgettably.

⁂

There was the shop, tight-packed with its garlic corns and brooms, and pimiento and tomatoes, its slabs of *bacalao*—dried fish—and its great basket-covered bottles of vinegar, oil, and so on. The old woman who kept it was fat as a pig, her daughter lovely as a nectarine. Magdalena her name was; and, when she passed down the street in the early evening, the lads of the village would stare like moon-struck calves.

There was the café where, at five-thirty every day, we sat on the terrace and waited for the post to arrive, and all the village with us: old Don Sebastian with his red sash and his mongrel dog, Jaime Colom who woke only for this one hour in the day, Pepe the wood-gatherer whose duty it was to stop smuggling and who yet knew that the post-bag of Castor, the postmaster, was forever half full of contraband.

⁂

And I remember going into the town, rising at six to catch the market bus, crowding into it, that ramshackle, snorting old bath of a bus, crammed with villagers, its roof creaking beneath hens, goats, lambs, and bottles. The village smelled like cold water on those early mornings; for the sun was deep below the mountains, and the silver olives as cool as ice in the shadow. We jolted round that coast road, dust fuming behind us, the sea like silk upon the one side, and the mountains upon the other; and, after a while, we would look down upon the great plain, with the town at its farther end beyond the almond trees—those almond trees in February were in full flower, and the scent came to you high on the hillside above, so that driving down was like falling into a blizzard.

I remember the pure witchery of the full moonlight in our village, so bright that every rock on the mountainsides threw its shadow. And I remember standing quite still in that moonlight, one January night, listening to the ripe oranges falling from the trees; and I remember picking one of those oranges and wiping snow from its rind—it was the most delicious thing in the world. In May, the nightingales came and sang about the torrent; and, with the warm weather, tiny geckos scampered on the lamplit walls at night.

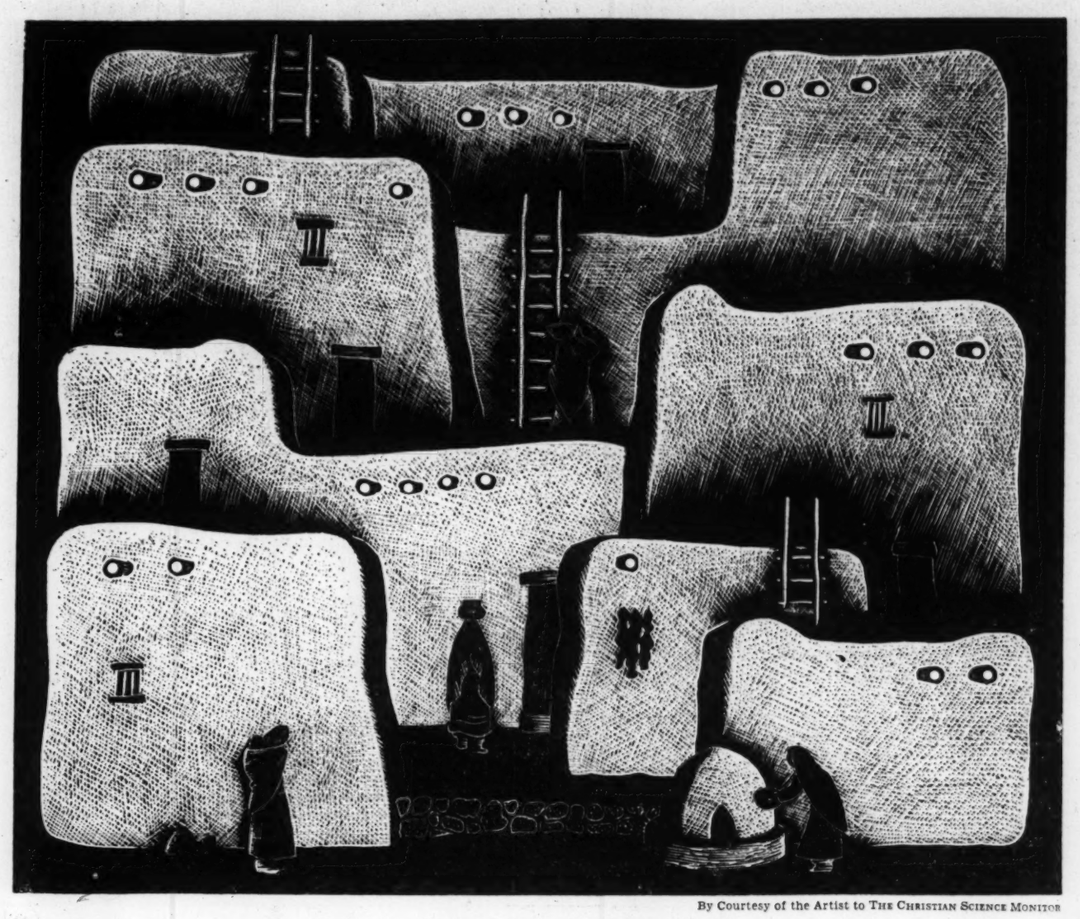
⁂

How lovely it was in June, when cloudless day followed cloudless day, and the blue shadows of the fig trees lay across the dust of the plaza, and the great gourds hanging from the trellis of the *fonda* terrace grew plumper and shapelier. The torrent dried; and, in the place of its cascading din, we had the hum of the myriad insects by day and the frogs and the cicadas by night. And in June all the village turned out for its *fiesta*, its own *fiesta* of San Juan. The band played in the plaza; there were races in the street; stalls gay with favors, and every whitewashed hallway open and full of cakes, and cinnamon bread for anyone to have. At night we danced in the dust of the square, and the music for the *jotas* and the *boleros* was urgent under the stars.

It was not all sunshine and laughter, though, in my village. Sometimes in the winter it rained as though the skies had broken, and we couldn't see the Mediterranean or the mountains. It was bitter cold in early January. The torrent roared to the sea and the beach was littered with wrack from the hills—withered cacti, olive roots, rotten lemons and oranges. So different from a day in July when the sand shone aquamarine with the dazzling sails of a million stranded nautili.

One day I will, I must, go back, to smell the olive-wood burning in winter, the lemons ripening in the summer—to reassure myself that all is well with my village in Spain.

C. GORDON GLOVER



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PUEBLO": *A Wood Engraving by Ray Bethers*

RAY BETHERS' wood engraving, "Pueblo," was shown at the Golden Gate Exhibition on Treasure Island, San Francisco. The splendid design of this print was commanding in character and gained attention among many neighbors.

The Pueblo is a common and tempting subject for an artist. Each painter and draftsman must work upon the theme with imaginative device, for in itself it is artistically complete. The pueblos are constructed according to a rather orderly and conventional pattern. They escape being monotonous because they are not perfectly constructed. Their outlines are uneven; they sag here, hump there. To eyes accustomed to machine-made regularity and mechanical orderliness, the pueblo construction seems either careless or appealing.

Ray Bethers has tried to depict the pueblo in a slightly abstract way. He has selected all the salient characteristics observed in many pueblos and has combined them in this generalized portrait. We see the undulating edges, the handmade ladders, the protruding post supports, which here make very good circular accents of design. We see the rough-textured adobe, the small, arbitrarily-placed windows. There is order but no symmetry; sameness but no monotony. The little oven for bread-baking in the foreground is typical; the suspended strings of drying chili are also characteristic.

Mr. Bethers has accomplished an asymmetrical balance with ease and charm. A diagonal direction is established by the ladders from lower right to upper left, while the contrasting diagonal is indicated by the figures of the diligent women, who move about slowly and quietly in their proverbial tasks. The weights are evenly distributed, the upper ladder on the left balances the three posts on the upper right, while the mother and babe on the lower left balance the bread-baking women on the right. The play of balances and accents is subtle and free.

Mr. Ray Bethers was born in Oregon. He now lives in San Francisco where he teaches and makes prints. This interesting treatment of an indigenous American theme stimulates our interest in further efforts of the artist.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"The things which God hath prepared"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PLANNING AND PREPARING for the future, for some emergency of lack or sickness, or for "a comfortable old age," engrosses much of the thoughts of humanity. And why? Because of the belief that good has both a beginning and an ending. While it is right to make a proper provision for the future, when possible, it is fear of lack and limitation that causes individuals to hoard material things. And it is this same fear which causes them to pass by much of the good they would otherwise enjoy in the present.

Christian Science, with its wondrous message of freedom and joy, shows us how to relinquish fear and doubt, through learning to know God aright. For God, who is inexhaustible Life and ever-present Love, is the Giver of all good. And since He is infinite, He is the only real power or presence. God's goodness can never be limited.

Whence, then, does the fear that good will some day fail us come? From the false belief that God is not all-powerful and that man is mortal, subject to every chance and change of so-called material existence. Such theories naturally lead to fearful contemplation of lack, and often carry with them a great sense of burden. Christian Science teaches that man is not material, but spiritual; not a finite person, but forever coexistent with God, in whose image he is made. If man could be subject to change, failure, or loss at any time, his Father-Mother God would first be subject to these falsities, since man is the reflection or expression of God.

Understanding God's goodness to man, the Apostle Paul was empowered to write (I Corinthians 2:9), "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Whilst holding in thought the belief that man is material, liable to experience evil in any form, men are not ready to receive the promised abundance of health, happiness, and good. But this is ever at hand, available to all who turn away from matter to Spirit. For the feast of good things is already prepared by divine Love for each one. It consists of life that is deathless, ageless, limitless; love that is spiritual, reflecting divine Love; and harmony that remains forever untouched by material beliefs. These cannot be seen, heard, or felt through the material or physical senses, but are experienced only as men gain spiritual understanding. Discerning this great fact, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 481): "Material sense never helps mortals to understand Spirit, God. Through spiritual sense only, man comprehends and loves Deity. The various contradictions of the Science of Mind by the material senses do not change the unseen Truth, which remains forever intact."

What a comforting statement! With what assurance it shows us that whatever difficulty or distress may be presented by material sense, the certainty of Truth "remains forever intact." How it enables us to lift thought away from the contemplation of limitation and lack, and to behold imperishable and abundant things prepared by our loving Father-Mother! As we do this, the mists disperse, the difficulties melt away, and harmony is more firmly established in our thought, for we have glimpsed more of reality and of man's unity with God.

As we begin to realize that our human experiences are controlled by our understanding of God's allness, we begin to lose our fears. We see more of what Christ Jesus meant when he said so tenderly to the waiting multitudes (Matthew 6:25): "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

Christian Science shows us that since God is man's Life and the source of all good, fear and anxious thought not only are unnecessary, but tend to shut out our reception of what Love has so abundantly prepared for us.

The false sense of life as material needs to give place to the realization that God is the only Life. Men need to imbibe the great truths of spiritual existence, and to place more and more reliance on them for their sustenance and refreshment. Clothed in the garments of right, spiritual thinking they need never fear that they shall at any time lack the necessary human sustenance.

Let men then, today, look upward and away from material beliefs and fears to find the great feast which Love has prepared; and as they partake of spiritual truth, healing of human difficulties will be experienced. On page 15 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 Mrs. Eddy, after speaking of one who "fasts in the wilderness," writes: "All this time divine Love has been preparing a feast for this awakened consciousness. To-day you have come to Love's feast, and you kneel at its altar. May you have on a wedding garment new and old, and the touch of the hem of this garment heal the sick and the sinner!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]

"As coisas . . . que Deus preparou"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

O PLANEJAR e os preparativos que se fazem para o futuro, com receio de qualquer emergência de escassez ou doença, ou com vistas a uma "velhice confortável", absorvem uma grande parte dos pensamentos da humanidade. E porque? Por causa da crença de que o bem tem um comêço e um fim. Muito embora seja justo que os indivíduos se reservem um pecúlio adequado para o futuro, sempre que seja possível, é, entretanto, o mêdo da penúria e de privações que os leva a acumular com avareza coisas materiais. É êste mesmo mêdo que lhes não deixa ver muito do bem que se lhes apresenta e que poderiam receber e gozar no presente.

A Ciência Cristã, com sua maravilhosa mensagem de liberdade e alegria, mostra como nos livrarmos do mêdo e da dúvida, ensinando-nos a conhecer perfeitamente a Deus. Porque Deus, que é Vida inexhaurível e Amor sempre presente, é o Doador de todo o bem. E desde que Êle é infinito, Êle é o único poder ou presença real. A bondade de Deus nunca pode ser restringida.

De onde vem, então, o temor de nos vir algum dia a faltar o bem? Da falsa crença de que Deus não é todo-poderoso e que o homem é mortal, sujeito a todos os acasos e mudanças da assim-chamada existência material. Tais teorias, naturalmente, levam-nos a encarar, receiosos, a perspectiva de penúria, e isto, com frequência, nos faz sentir como se estivessemos oprimidos. A Ciência Cristã ensina que o homem não é material, mas espiritual; que êle não é uma pessoa finita, mas para sempre coexistente com Deus, em cuja imagem foi criado. Se o homem pudesse, em qualquer época, estar sujeito a mutações, insucessos, ou perdas, então, primeiramente seu Pai-Mãe Deus estaria sujeito a estas falsidades, porquanto o homem é o reflexo ou a expressão de Deus.

O Apóstolo Paulo, compreendendo a bondade de Deus para com o homem, teve o poder de escrever (I Coríntios 2:9), "As coisas que o olho não viu, e o ouvido não ouviu, e não subiram ao coração do homem, são as que Deus preparou para os que o amam." Enquanto mantiverem no pensamento a crença de que o homem é material, sujeito a experimentar o mal sob qualquer forma, os homens não estarão preparados para receber a prometida abundância de saúde, de felicidade e do bem. Mas êstes bens estão sempre ao alcance de todos os que se volverem da matéria para o Espírito, pois o Amor divino já preparou, para cada qual, a festa das coisas boas. Esta consiste de vida que é imorredoura, sem velhice, sem limite; amor que é espiritual, refletindo o Amor divino; e harmonia que permanece para sempre sem ser tocada pelas crenças materiais. Êstes bens não podem ser vistos, ouvidos ou percebidos pelos sentidos materiais ou físicos, mas se manifestam aos homens somente à medida que êstes adquirem compreensão espiritual. Discernindo êste importante fato, Mary Baker Eddy, Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreveu em seu livro-texto *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), pg. 481: "O sentido material nunca ajuda os mortais a compreender o Espírito, Deus. Só pelo sentido espiritual é que o homem percebe e ama a Deidade. As várias contradições que os sentidos materiais opõem à Ciência da Mente não alteram a Verdade que se não vê, a qual permanece para sempre intacta."

Que afirmação reconfortante! Com que segurança ela nos mostra que a certeza da Verdade "permanece para sempre intacta", seja qual for a dificuldade ou aflição que os sentidos materiais apresentem. Como isto nos habilita a elevar o pensamento acima da contemplação da escassez e da penúria, e a perceber as coisas abundantes e imperecíveis preparadas pelo nosso bondoso Pai-Mãe Deus! E logo que o fizermos, o nevoeiro se dispersa, as dificuldades se desfazem e a harmonia se estabelece com maior firmeza nos nossos pensamentos, pois tivemos um vislumbre maior da realidade e da unidade do homem com Deus.

Logo que começarmos a nos compenetrar de que as nossas experiências humanas são controladas pela nossa compreensão de que Deus é tudo, começamos a perder o mêdo. Vemos, então, melhor, o significado das palavras de Cristo Jesús quando tão ternamente disse às multidões que lhe esperavam a palavra (Mateus 6:25): "Não andeis cuidadosos da vossa vida pelo que haveis de comer ou beber, nem do vosso corpo pelo que haveis de vestir; não é a vida mais que o alimento, e o corpo mais que o vestido?"

A Ciência Cristã mostra-nos que por ser Deus a Vida do homem e a fonte de todo o bem, o mêdo e os pensamentos aflitivos não só são desnecessários, mas tendem a impedir que se receba aquilo que o Amor nos tem preparado com tanta abundância.

É preciso que o falso sentido de vida como sendo material ceda lugar à realização de que Deus é a única Vida. Os homens precisam embeber-se das grandes verdades da existência espiritual, e nelas depositar confiança cada vez maior, para que êles sejam sustentados e revigorados. Vestidos com a roupagem do pensar correto e espiritual nunca terão de temer que em qualquer época possam carecer do necessário sustento humano.

Que os homens façam, portanto, por olhar hoje para cima, e para longe das crenças e dos temores materiais afim de encontrarem a grande festa que o Amor preparou; e logo que participarem da verdade espiritual experimentarão a cura das dificuldades humanas. Na página 15 de sua *Message to The Mother Church for 1900* (Mensagem a A Igreja Mãe para 1900) Mrs. Eddy, depois de falar de alguém que "jejua no deserto", escreve: "Todo êste tempo o Amor divino esteve preparando uma festa para esta conciência despertada. Hoje chegastes à festa do Amor, e vos ajoelhais ao pé do seu altar. Possais estar vestidos com um manto nupcial, que seja novo e velho, e que o doente e o pecador fiquem curados ao lhe tocar a orla!"

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The Moon of the Harvest

This moon had little enough to do
To ripen crops to a bursting state,
But where the farmers are working late
To see it rising smoky and great
Is proof that trouble was well endured,
Is certain—if ever was certain sign—
Now is the harvest well assured,
Sealed in gold on the pasture pine!

CHARLES MALAM

Both Clever Business Woman and Princess of Bali

ONE NIGHT the Captain said to me matter-of-factly: "You will undoubtedly meet Mak Patinah—the Princess." Java lay behind us, for we were coming up to North Bali, which showed ahead of us through the pearly haze of the morning. . . . "What is she like?" I asked cautiously.

"Mak Patinah," answered the Captain in a tone tinged emphatically with awe, "is one of the cleverest business women I ever knew!"

"Business women!" I exclaimed. "In Bali?"...

I came up the companion and emerged on deck, almost bumping into the Captain, who stood talking to a native woman. I apologized hastily and started to pass by, when he detained me:

"This is the Princess I told you of—Mak Patinah." She regarded me—I must have looked ludicrously astonished—with amused black eyes. Her skin was a light bronze of clear unblemished tone. She said in not very good Dutch:

"I am glad that you have come to visit our island." We began a conversation in Javanese which she spoke with great fluency, couched in the flowery terminology of that language. Her voice was soft, her gestures few but graceful. She interrupted our chat from time to time to admonish her four paddlers, who had ascended to the deck and were offering assorted wares to the different passengers. With apologies for the interruptions she returned to our talk, and finally suggested that I visit her curio shop.

A few minutes later I leaned over the rail, watching her large *prou* bear her small figure in *slendang* and jewelled silk jacket back to the low jetty. . . .

A while later I went in search of the curio shop of Mak Patinah: an errand I was destined to repeat many times on this and other stays in Singaradja. I found her in her shop, a large, airy establishment, filled, but not crowded, with small images, woven cloths, silks, tissues, such as *songkets, endeks*, richly colored *plangi, tenganan, prada keins*, and batiks. Metal objects of forged or raised work vied with gold and silver trays and cups to hold my attention. Carved wood, ivory, brasswork—too much to take in at one or two glances. She told me with a smile that all that was the work of Balinese from different parts of the island. It was extraordinary (as I discovered on trips through the island) how the instinct and first-rate ability to draw, paint, or indulge in one or another form of artistic handicraft exists in almost every Balinese.

Mak Patinah is the richest woman in Bali. She has houses in Buleleng, Singaradja, interests in every chief city, and also in Surabaja. In Singaradja she has a weaving establishment where she now employs one hundred and twenty people! She didn't tell me all this herself. Much I heard outside, from Europeans and from Balinese.

To this day Mak Patinah is a beautiful woman. Her soft bronze colour, black, piercing eyes, and well-formed figure make her most attractive. She is about five feet four in height, and her almost black hair was always perfectly coiffured. She wore a jacket, the buttons of which were of platinum and diamonds, and in her hair I frequently saw a big pin set in rubies, diamonds, and Balinese gold of from twenty to twenty-two karats.—From "Crossroads of the Java Sea," by HENDRIK DE LEEUW. (New York: Garden City Publishing Company.)

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The Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1940 ☆☆R

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

State Relief Rolls Drop As WPA Work Rises

A 7,704 reduction in the number of employable persons on the State's general relief rolls since January was hailed today by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, as a particularly encouraging sign.

General relief does not include persons on old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children.

Mr. Rotch said that the number of employables on general relief in August, 1940, totaled 40,262, compared to 47,966 in January of this year. The number of unemployables, however, remained constant at about 22,000.

The Welfare Commissioner said that in August there were a total of 62,406 families and single persons on general relief (including both employable and unemployable) compared to 65,203 in August, 1939. The total cost of general relief dropped from $1,736,207 in August, 1939, to $1,624,178 in August, 1940.

For the first eight months of 1940 such relief cost $14,340,604 compared to $14,676,596.

Similarity between the total reduction in the employables list and the increase of Work Projects Administration rolls during the past month was immediately pointed out. WPA enrollment in Massachusetts jumped from 66,200 on Sept. 1, 1940, to 75,550 to Oct. 1, 1940, an increase of 8,350.

Commissioner Rotch added that the combined cost of general relief, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind for the first eight months of 1940 was $39,390,727, an increase of $1,971,246 over the same period in 1939.

The number of persons receiving benefits from these activities totaled 160,890 in August, 1940, compared with 157,073 in August, 1939.

The Commissioner said that old-age assistance costs have continued to increase this year but at a much slower rate than in previous years. A total of 85,016 old-age assistance cases were on the rolls in August, 1940, compared with 80,139 in August, 1939. The cost of old-age assistance for the first eight months of 1940 reached $19,262,096 whereas only $17,688,445 was expended in the 1939 comparable period.

Likewise aid to dependent children continued to increase with 12,286 aided in August, 1940, compared with 10,585 in August, 1939. The cost for the first eight months of 1940 was $5,570,235 compared to $4,858,288 in the first eight months of 1939.

Norfolk County Register to Be Probate Judge

Gov. Saltonstall names James F. Reynolds to the post—Appointment of Warner confirmed.

Promotion of James F. Reynolds from his present post as Register of Probate and Insolvency of Norfolk County to Justice of Probate and Insolvency was announced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Reynolds will succeed the late Judge John M. McCoole of Dedham and probably also will be appointed to succeed Judge McCoole as administrator of the will of the late Lotta Crabtree. The posts pay $10,000 and $7,500 a year respectively. Mr. Reynolds has held his present position since 1927, prior to which he was engaged in private law practice and in the shoe business.

Confirmation of the promotion will be held over one week by the Executive Council.

The Governor also named Richard B. Walsh of Lowell, to succeed the late Judge Haven R. Hill as Special Justice of the Lowell District Court. Last week's appointment of former Attorney General Joseph E. Warner as Justice of the Superior Court was confirmed today by the Executive Council.

When the Harvest Days Arrive

By a Staff Photographer

Horticultural Hall

Upper shows rolling greenhouse of Herbert W. Redden of Waltham with (left to right) Miss Faith Freeman of Arlington, Miss Sandra Hewland of Roslindale and Miss Margaret Place of Medfield.

Below—Miss Winnifred Corbett of Weymouth bites into a big one.

Saltonstall Releases Names of Draft Boards

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today released the names of members of Massachusetts' 173 local draft boards who have been approved by the President.

Approved and released at the same time were the names of 173 appeal agents and 173 physicians attached to the draft boards. The names of the seven appeal boards, although released, have not yet received Presidential approval. All appointments were made on recommendation of Governor Saltonstall.

Patriotic Duty

"These men have been selected as representative citizens of their localities," the Governor said. "I count upon their patriotism and their sense of civic duty to cause them to serve regardless of personal sacrifice. Massachusetts citizens now, as always, are ready to do their part in the service of their country.

"I want to take this occasion also to thank the many men who have volunteered for this service. Though all of them could not be chosen for this particular task, I am confident they stand ready to be called on for patriotic service in other fields as the occasion rises."

At the same time he announced the list of names for the draft boards, Governor Saltonstall reported he had asked former Gov. Channing H. Cox's Committee on Public Safety for a list of nominees whom the Governor could appoint to advisory boards for registrars. The Governor requested that nominations be made from lawyers, teachers, physicians, and other "patriotic citizens who have volunteered their services."

These boards will have at least three members, the Governor said.

Governor Saltonstall yesterday recommended personnel for 173 draft boards, each with five members and an appeal agent and a physician, and nine appeal boards. The latter consist, in all but two boards, of five men. The other two have six.

Draft boards have a jurisdiction not exceeding 30,000 persons, and will have charge of classifying and selecting for one year's service in the United States armed forces the men from 21 to 35, inclusive, who will register Oct. 16.

Meanwhile, Selective Service headquarters at 93 Massachusetts Avenue welcomed offers of assistance from the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Officials of these organizations said their local officers had been instructed to aid the S. S. in every way possible.

The S. S. itself, is expanding. Thirty-three National Guard officers of the 26th Division were inducted into Federal Service today as part of Selective Service personnel.

Service headquarters also released the specimen of the registration certificates which all young men must carry to show they have registered.

William A. Motley, Jr., Chairman of the Boston Board of Election Commissioners, announced he would swear in the 160 supervisors who will have charge of Selective Service registration in as many schools throughout the city this afternoon at the Boston School Committee quarters on Beacon Street. Later in the day the names of the Schools and the Districts which they cover will be released for publication tomorrow.

Following is the list of members appointed to draft and appeal boards by Governor Saltonstall, with those who have been designated appeal agents and medical examiners:

Appeal Boards

No. 1—Counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden: Judge Thomas J. Hammond, Northampton; Matthew Campbell, Springfield; Philip F. Whitmore, Sunderland; James Scott, Springfield; Dr. R. Nelson Hatt, Springfield.

No. 2—Worcester County: Judge John E. Swift, Worcester; George R. Wallace, Fitchburg; Leonard A. Ryan, Worcester; Elmer Ekblaw, Grafton; Dr. Benjamin H. Alton, Worcester.

No. 3—Middlesex County (two boards): Judge Fred T. Field, Newton. Southern Board: Judge Nelson Brown, Everett; Amos L. Taylor, Belmont; Alden Wheeler, Concord; James W. Haggerty, Winchester; Dr. Horace P. Stevens, Cambridge. Northern Board: Judge Stanley E. Qua, Lowell; John Rogers Flather, Lowell; Robert C. Cobb, Littleton; John H. Griffith, Lowell; Dr. Marshall L. Alling, Lowell.

No. 4—Essex County: Judge James J. Ronan, Salem; Edward Wigglesworth, Topsfield; Albert J. Fitzgerald, Lynn; Thomas J. Carroll, Gloucester; Dr. Walter G. Phippin, Salem.

No. 5—Suffolk County (two boards): Hon. John P. Higgins. Board One: Judge Vincent Brogna, Boston; Jacob L. Wiseman, Boston; Harry Grages, Boston; Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston; Dr. Channing Frothingham, Boston. Board Two: Judge Frank J. Donahue, Boston; Malcolm E. Nichols, Boston; Ralph Hall, Boston; Nathan A. Heller, Boston; Dr. Frank H. Lahey, Boston.

No. 6—Norfolk County: Judge Harold P. Williams, Brookline; Charles Sumner Bird, Walpole; Arthur Washburn, Plainville; John T. Connolly, Norwood; Dr. Roger I. Lee, Brookline.

No. 7—Counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket: Judge Joseph Walsh, New Bedford; J. K. Milliken, Dighton; Horace Caron, Fall River; Charles Bliss, Rehoboth; Dr. Peirce R. Leavitt, Brockton.

Local Draft Boards

With Appeal Agents and Medical Examiners

No. 1—Adams (Adams, Cheshire, Dalton, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesboro, New Ashford, Peru, Windsor): Judge A. Anthony Hanlon, Adams; Franklin L. Couch, Dalton; Herbert Leonard, Cheshire; Bruno Olendrowicz, Adams; Henry Whiting, Lanesboro; Francis W. Cassidy, App. Agt., and B. E. Howe, Adams, Med. Ex.

No. 2—Amesbury (Amesbury, Georgetown, Groveland, Merrimac, Salisbury, West Newbury): Judge Charles I. Pettengill, James P. Clark, Amesbury; James P. Donahue, Merrimac; Harry S. Seagreave, West Newbury; Barney A. Camenker, Robert F. Metcalf, Georgetown, App. Agt. and E. S. Bagnell, Groveland, Med. Ex.

No. 3—Andover (Andover, Boxford, North Andover): Judge Frederic N. Chandler, Henry S. Hopper, Andover; Cornelius J. Mahoney, North Andover; Samuel Rockwell, North Andover; Walter K. Morss, Boxford; E. Barton Chapin, App. Agt., and Philip W. Blake, Andover, Med. Ex.

No. 4—Arlington (Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7): Judge John G. Brackett, Walter T. Chamberlain, John A. Bishop, Wentworth Carr, Horace G. Taylor, Hugh A. Carney, App. Agt.; Charles F. Atwood, Med. Ex.

No. 5—Arlington (Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14): Philip A. Hendrick, Harold A. Cahalin, George E. Minot, Clifford W. Cook, Albert Wunderly, Frank G. Volpe, App. Agt.; Daniel H. Shea, Med. Ex.

No. 6—Athol (Ashburnham, Athol, Barre, Petersham, Royalston, Templeton, Winchendon, Phillipston): William H. O'Laughlin, Athol; Ernest Pratt, Barre; Carl A. Tornquist, Winchendon; George W. Grant, Clarence Bean, Judge William S. Duncan, App. Agt., and F. Reynolds, Athol, Med. Ex.

No. 7—Attleboro (Attleboro-Rehoboth-Seekonk: Judge Ralph Estes, Sr., Attleboro; W. Leslie Makant, Rehoboth; Geo. A. Sweeney, Fred Briggs, Attleboro; Frank Reed, Seekonk; Edwin F. Thayer, Courthouse, App. Agt. and W. F. Stobbs, 63 Bank St. Attleboro, Med. Ex.

No. 8—Barnstable (Brewster-Chatham-Dennis-Eastham-Harwich-Orleans-Provincetown-Truro-Wellfleet-Yarmouth): Judge Collen C. Campbell, Barnstable; Gershom Hall, Harwich; Robert E. French, Barnstable; Judge Ralph Carpenter, Provincetown; A. Earl Mitchell, W. Yarmouth; Kenneth E. Wilson, App. Agt. and Paul P. Henson, Hyannis, Med. Ex.

No. 9—Belmont: Judge Arthur P. Stone, Arthur G. Coffin, Judge John C. Pappes, Ralph H. Willard, John D. Ford, Wm. K. Kirlin, App. Agt., and Lawrence T. Hopkins, Med. Ex.

No. 10—Beverly: Lawrence Ford, Roy Patch, Adon R. Hoar, Courtland C. Brown, Edward Thompson, Hollis Cameron App. Agt., and Albert Parkhurst, Med. Ex.

No. 11—Billerica (Billerica-Burlington-Carlisle-North Reading-Tewksbury-Wilmington): Orland S. Marshall, George D. Spillane, Billerica; Lewis T. McMahon, Wilmington; Leslie A. Nichols, Reading; Fred F. Meloy, Tewksbury; Phillip Buzzell, Wilmington, App. Agt., and Thomas J. Forsley, Billerica, Med. Ex.

No. 12—Boston (Ward 1, Precincts 1 to 13 inclusive, 20 and 21): Judge Augustus Loschi, Arthur E. Digan, Thos. M. Fitzpatrick, Fred L. Pigeon, Casimo D. Nicastro, Meyer Weker, App. Agt., and Donald Potito, Med. Ex.

No. 13—Boston (Ward 1, Precincts 14 to 19 inclusive and 22): Judge Anthony Centracchio, John P. Bonugli, Albert U. Rosa, Joseph J Gradv, Edward L. Bishop, John E. Winston, App. Agt.; George L. Gately, Med. Ex.

No. 14—Boston (Ward 2): Judge Charles S. Sullivan, Daniel J. Kane, Jr. Rupert S. Carven, Daniel Mahoney, William H. Smith, Joseph H. Burns, App. Agt.; Leon W. Crockett, Med. Ex.

No. 15—Boston (Ward 3, Precincts 1 to 6, inclusive, and 12 to 17 inclusive): Judge Joseph Zottoli, Nicholas Scaramello, Frank M. Leonardi, George J. Leary, James I. Yoffa, John J. Connelly, App. Agt.; Anthony Cardullo, Med. Ex.

No. 16—Boston (Ward 3, Precincts 7 to 11 inclusive, 18 and 19): Judge Frank W. Tomasello, Thomas J. Turley, John T. Maguire, Ernest P. Lambard, Cyrus J. Shamon, Philip A. Hanson, App. Agt., Jacob Shapiro, Med. Ex.

No. 17—Boston: Judge Davis B. Keniston, 80 Fenway; E. Waldo Hobart, Hotel Lenox; Conrad Hobbs, 162 Riverway; John J. Attridge, 358 Longwood Avenue; George Demeter, 214 Huntington Avenue; Richard E. Johnston, 43 Tremont Street, App. Agt.; T. E. A. McCurdy, 359 Massachusetts Avenue, Med. Ex.

No. 18—Boston: Judge F. Delano Putman, 33 Brimmer Street; Frederick Deane, 6 W. Hill Place; John C. Kiley, 285 Commonwealth Avenue; Stuart Rand; Roland M. Baker, 81 Myrtle Street; Harvey H. Bundy, 133 Beacon Street, App. Agt.; B. H. Ragle, 226 Marlboro Street, Med. Ex.

No. 19—Boston (Ward 6): Judge William J. Day, Michael J. King, Anthony L. Kapochy, Harry W. Park, Eugene F. Lally, Jr., Michael J. O'Leary, App. Agt.; Charles A. Robinson, Med. Ex.

No. 20—Boston (Ward 7): Judge David Nagle, Julius Mikalonis, Edward G. Lennon, Thomas H. Gorman, Alphonse Kizielewicz, Arthur D. Cooper, App. Agt.; Paul W. Carrigan, Med. Ex.

No. 21—Boston (Ward 8): Judge William H. McDonnell, Francis X. Daly, Joseph Farren, William Harrington, Charles I. Quirk, John H. Drew, App. Agt.; W. D. Madden, Med. Ex.

No. 22—Boston (Ward 9): Judge Timothy J. Ahern, Frederick I. Gray, William S. Sparrow, Harold P. Dakin, George Kenney, John B. Hall, Med. Ex.; Ernest Cook, App. Agt.

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No. 39—Braintree (Avon, Braintree, Holbrook, Stoughton): Fred C. Phillips, Edward A. Sheehan, Stoughton; John J. Gallivan, Herbert Gile, William Iliffe, Henry F. Knight, App. Agt.; H. W. Ripley, Med. Ex., all of Braintree.

No. 40—Brockton (Wards 1-2): Judge Stewart McLeod, Dona J. Lacouture, Richard M. Ricardi, Eben Townes, Jude Harry Stone, William C Drohan, App. Agt.; George Buckley, Med. Ex.

No. 41—Brockton (Wards 3-4-5): Judge Maurice Murphy, Edward A. Keith, Alphonse W. Samson, Timothy J. Spillane, C. Emil Dahlborg, Robert W. Laird, App. Agt.; W. Caswell, Med. Ex.

No. 42—Brockton (Wards 6-7): Judge William Rowe, Harold C. Sears, James Reilly, John Scully, Oman Goldie, Walter H. Gilday, App. Agt.; A. F. Budreski, Med. Ex.

No. 43—Brookline (Precincts 1, 2, 3, 7): Judge John T. Comerford, Joseph W. Doherty, Edward B. Richardson, Augustus W. Soule, Alan R. Morse, Delano Wight, App. Agt.; Arthur Cushing, Med. Ex.

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No. 47—Cambridge (Wards 6, 7, 8): Judge Robert Walcott, Clarence P. Kidder, Charles Apted, Cecil E. Fraser, Fred H. Burke, Robert H. Davison, App. Agt.; Stephen M. Biddle, Med. Ex.

No. 48—Cambridge (Wards 9, 10, 11): Judge Francis J. Good, Edward McClennen,

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Social Service Mobilization By Women Expands Its Scope

What began as an effort to mobilize the college women of Boston for greater social service has met with so great a general response that the movement—which is being sponsored by the College Club of Boston—is being expanded to include all individuals who wish to make their services available, it was announced by the Mobilization Committee today.

Emphasis is being placed by the Committee on the fact that though many individuals would like to be of use in some social activity in their community few are trained and equipped to do anything but routine work.

Under Miss Mary Almy, the Committee's Executive Secretary, a staff of assistants from among trained college executives is available for consultation from 10 to 4 at the Boston College Club. Here, individuals may come who wish to volunteer their services to some worthy cause. If they have had special social training they are sent to a social organization requiring help.

For all who have not had any special training along social service lines a group of courses in social subjects is being offered through the Boston and Cambridge Centers for Adult Education, under the direction of Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Executive Director of the centers and a member of the Mobilization Committee.

A unique feature of these courses, which include such subjects as 'Interviewing,' "Social Recreation," "Scrap Book Magic," "Office Executives," and "Community Drama," is that no individual is permitted to enroll without agreeing to devote a certain amount of time to social service after completion of the course.

Mrs. Roberts Owen is Chairman of the Mobilization Committee. Other members include Mrs. Winchester Denio, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Carl Compton, Mrs. William T. Bell, Miss Mary Almy, Mrs. John McGuire, Miss Beatrice S. Woodman, Miss Katharine Hardwick and Miss Dorothy Hewitt.

Film Forum For Adults In Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9—Adult education is being introduced by the School Department this year and its first activity will be a Film Forum, employing the motion picture as a means of studying important national problems.

Motion pictures dealing with American life will be exhibited in the Forum, which starts today and continues each Wednesday for 10 weeks.

Following each motion picture, an open forum will be conducted at which expressions of opinion from the audience concerning the general subject of each program will be invited under the leadership of citizens qualified to lead the discussion.

The Fall activities in adult education will include, also, lecture courses on art in everyday life and a course on music appreciation.

A winter program of Public Forums, at which distinguished speakers come to Springfield to talk on subjects of national and international importance, has been conducted in Springfield for several years. This work has been absorbed by the Bureau of Adult Education of the School Department which is, also, in charge of the Film Forum.

Among motion pictures to be shown are: "The City," "Life in Sometown, U. S. A." "The Plow That Broke the Plains," "The River," "Sharecroppers," "Protecting the Consumer," "Getting Your Money's Worth." General subjects of the Forum are: "American City Life," Our Natural Resources," "Americans All," "Youth Today and Tomorrow," "Human Relations," "Getting Your Money's Worth," "Propaganda in American Life," Contrasts in Living," and "America and the War."

Color Marks Horticultural Society Show

Every color of autumn, every vegetable of the ground, every fruit of the tree, every sturdy flower of fall, so to speak, has been garnered in true Pilgrim fashion for the annual exhibition of fruits, vegetables and flowers by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society today at Horticultural Hall, just as they have every year since 1830, when the first display was held on Boston Common in a tent.

Spilling forth from a 40-foot golden cornucopia on a raised platform at the end of the main exhibition hall in a profusion of rich color is every vegetable that can be grown in Massachusetts, the first time that such a collection has ever been assembled.

This striking feature exhibit, which includes an artificial urn of corresponding size brimming over with the fruits of the harvest, is the product of the Massachusetts State College and the Waltham Field Station.

Show Arranged

It was arranged under the direction of Prof. Grant B. Snyder of the College's Department of Olericulture.

New varieties of fruits and berries are the particular pride of the display of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, where a group of natural scientists has been working for many years to produce a hardy strain of fruit for the severe climate of this northeastern section of the country. Success has been achieved in the Buffalo grape, the Indian-summer raspberry, and McIntosh seedling apples, brand new products making their bow to horticultural society.

The Associated Fruit Growers have the largest display of apples ever assembled for the exhibition. Entered in the 169 classes are both amateur and professional growers. The show, to which admission is free, opened today at 2 p. m. and will continue through Thursday and Friday, with doors open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Amateur Exhibit

Among the amateurs exhibiting this year is Lester G. Bruggemann, broker, of Hingham, who raises his own crops just for fun, and while he says he can't compete in quantity with the professional growers, he bows to no one in the quality of his products.

From the entry of Mrs. Ralph Harwood of Hingham, featuring the many vegetables and fruits which she has preserved from her garden (the first time there has been such an exhibit in the show), to the artistic grape-hung trellis, framed in autumn leaves, of Eugene Lutz of Lawrence, and the glorified vegetable stands of Ralph Ristaino of Franklin, the show is one of autumn triumph and artistry.

Competition for the Society's medals will be keen with the miniature dahlias of Fred P. Webber of Newport vying with the smart garden produce of Dr. Thomas Barbour of Beverly Farms, the grapes and pears of Dr. Walter G. Kendall of Quincy challenging the melons of Wilfred Wheeler of Hatchville, to mention a few of the numerous well known exhibitors who have entered their best in this year's show.

Women Given Some Valuable Hints on Foods

Describing New England as the "cradle of the food industry," Mrs. Heloise Parker Broeg, radio commentator and editor, told women attending the New England Foods Exposition and Home Appliance Show today that "businesses do not live long unless they are firmly grounded on moral principles."

Mrs. Broeg was one of the speakers in a Women's Day program which included Elizabeth Woody, Food Director of McCall's Magazine; Arthur Motley of the Crowell-Collier Company, and Paul N. Swaffield, advertising expert of the Hood Rubber Company.

Miss Woody advised women to buy canned foods an dstaples in large quantities if possible, and proposed that housewives plan their meals a week at a time for greater economy.

"Just about the surest way to waste money is to fall victim to the wave of price craziness which is sweeping through some groups of buyers nowadays," she said, referring to shoppers who choose the package with the lowest price, instead of reading labels and then checking costs with the amounts and qualities listed there.

Harvard Student Union Tends Toward U. S. Aid for Britain

Virtual certainty that within a week the formerly isolationist Harvard Student Union will go irrevocably on record for substantial American aid to Britain today gave dramatic impact to the recent transformation in Harvard students' attitude toward the war.

Quick success of the Harvard Student Defense League, with a platform of aid-short-of-war, and reversal of former isolationist editorial stand by the undergraduate daily Crimson, both indicated a strong trend toward British aid. Conversion of the Student Union, largest and most vocal pacifist organization in the yard, will make the trend a virtual landslide.

Last night after two hours of debate a roll call vote of members of the Union gave a 74 to 71 majority to the aid-for-England faction, headed by Allan Gottlieb, '41 of Winnetka, Ill., former president of the body. But the minority, salvaging what they could from their defeat, through alleged "extra-parliamentary maneuvering," secured permission to hold a referendum of the entire Union membership. Eighteen members were absent.

Canvass of a majority of the 18 absentees, however, indicated today that at least eight will vote with the Gottlieb faction, assuring its victory in a ballot.

Distortion of the views of the majority is a possiblity, however, Mr. Gottlieb warned, since the minority faction, led by Leo Marx of New York City, is in control of the executive committee, where questions will be formulated.

Delaying tactics, similar to those which defeated a national referendum of the entire Student Union condemning Russian aggression in Finland might also be tried, Mr. Gottlieb suggested. In this case, however, he promises to lead his faction immediately into a separate organization.

Two contesting liberal organizations are expected to arise in any event. If the Gottlieb group gains control of the Student Union, it will surely be ejected from the national organization with which it is at present affiliated, the American Student Union.

'Well, What of It? Yes—Draft Horses'

The City Election Department of Boston recently sent out letters to hospitals asking that they appoint a register to enroll all male patients eligible under the draft law.

One letter went to the Ashton Lawrence Hospital at 109 Northampton Street.

Today a reply was received, stating that the institution had no patients subject to registration.

The letterhead of the hospital read:

The Ashton Lawrence Hospital for Horses.

Trawler Enters British Registry

Sale of the Gloucester fishing trawler Gemma, to Hellyer Brothers, of Hull, England, with transfer to British registry, has been approved by the United States Maritime Commission, according to word reaching Boston fishing interests from Washington today.

It was learned in Boston fishing circles today that the purchase of the Gemma was presumably made by the English firm for the British Government. It was recalled that the French Government had purchased six such trawlers for mine sweeping duties during the war.

Officials said that a complete survey of the available trawlers in the New England fleet had been made by British interests and pointed to the significant fact that these same interests are attempting to purchase some 19 old laid-up freighters.

Flood Control To Move Rails Of the B. & M.

Four and one-half miles of the double-tracked main line of the Boston and Maine Railroad's Fitchburg Division located in the towns of Royalston, Phillipston, Winchendon, and Templeton are to be moved about a quarter of a mile southward commencing immediately, it is stated by W. F. Cummings, Chief Engineer of the road. Contracts for the work have been let.

The project, which will commence immediately and on which several hundred men will be employed, must be completed by Dec. 1, 1941, Mr. Cummings stated.

Moving the 4½ miles of railroad is necessary because of the flood control dam which is to be erected at Birch Hill as a part of the Connecticut River flood control. The entire flood control project is under the direction of the United States Army Engineers, and in direct charge of Lieut. Col. J. S. Bragdon of Providence, R. I. The moving of the railroad track is to be done under the direction of railroad engineers and H. S. Ashley will be the construction engineer in charge with headquarters at Baldwinville.

The land through which the new railroad line will run is, Chief Engineer Cummings stated, mostly State forest and State colony land, and, as far as the general public is concerned, the project will have little or no effect other than when it is completed, the trains will, in this 4½-mile stretch, operate on location south of the present tracks. Only one major bridge is involved in the change. A bridge now crossing the Otter River will be replaced by another bridge crossing the river at another point.

Norwegian Royalty Goes To New Home in Capital

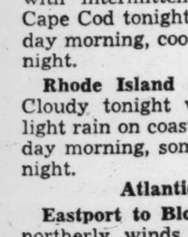
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9 (AP)—Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children, Prince Harald, Princess Astrid, and Princess Ragnhild, entrained here yesterday for Washington, D. C., where the Crown Princess has engaged a winter residence.

The royal family has been living for the past month or so at Wiano, Mass., at the Frederic M. Schaefer estate.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight, clearing late tonight or Thursday morning; slightly cooler with minimum temperature tonight in the upper 40's; moderate northerly winds diminishing, and becoming gentle Thursday.



Maine: Fair in interior, cloudy on the coast with intermittent light rains along the coast of southeast portion tonight; clearing Thursday morning; somewhat cooler in interior tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Thursday except cloudy on coast with intermittent light rains on Cape Cod tonight; clearing Thursday morning, cooler in interior tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight with intermittent light rain on coast; clearing Thursday morning, somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast

Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northerly winds diminishing and becoming moderate Thursday morning; weather cloudy with intermittent light rain ending Thursday afternoon.

Block Island to Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northerly winds diminishing late tonight, becoming moderately variable Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	52	New Orleans	65	65
Chicago	42	39	New York	52	52
Denver	50	48	Norfolk	59	57
Kansas City	51	50	Philadelphia	50	48
Los Angeles	59	57	St. Louis	42	40
Miami	72	67	San Francisco	54	54
Minneapolis	39	39	Washington	47	46

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 9.
B—Minimum, Oct. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:49 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 6:29 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:43 p. m.

Elm, Pine, Chickadee, and Crow Take Stump for State Jobs

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Taking the stump in statewide campaigns to ride into office with Wendell Willkie or Franklin Roosevelt this fall, are some five or six avian and arboreal candidates with an eye cocked and a limb outstretched for the vacant Commonwealth offices of State Bird and State Tree.

According to the appointed organ of the bird and tree world in Massachusetts (the Bulletin of the Audubon Society) such offices as governor, attorney general, fence viewer, and keeper of the pound are limited in their usefulness to natural history, hence the enthusiasm with which candidates in their own special classes are advanced for high State office after more than 300 years under the white man's burden.

Running on all tickets is the plum tree, promising larger and more prolific plums, and the paper birch, pointing out its perpetual attention to details of dress befitting an ornament. The American elm, holding its own in Massachusetts against the Dutch elm menace, and red oak with its face scarlet from vigorous fall campaigning, are generally believed to be Democrats. Red maple and white pine, because of their affiliations with the industrial world, are admittedly capitalistic and Republican.

For the office of State Bird, Robert Walcott, President of the Massachusetts Audubon Society stumps for the bobolink, "a bird of striking appearance and pleasing voice that is generally known, recognized, appreciated, and loved, with no bad habits." Glover M. Allen, Harvard ornithologist, points to the crow as a "true Yankee," a bird which "to my mind typifies the rugged individuality of New England.

To Identify Registrants

What Thousands of Men Will Receive Oct. 16

The certificate which will identify men from 21 to 35, inclusive, after they have registered next Wednesday for Selective Service with the armed forces of the United States. A certificate will be given to each registrant as soon as he has signed his name and answered the necessary questions.

N. H. Stores, Eating Places Face Liquor Protest Boycott

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 9—While various religious organiaztions in the past few weeks have been taking stands against the alleged failure of the State liquor control system, the annual convention of the New Hampshire Woman's Christian Temperance Union has approved the use of a boycott of those engaged in selling alcoholic beverages.

The resolution adopted by the W. C. T. U. calls for a boycott of grocery stores, restaurants, and other places selling alcoholic beverages. The W. C. T. U. is going to look into the status of anti-alcoholic education in the schools of the State and try to overcome the "indifference of Christian people about moral conditoins as they exist today."

The W. C. T. U. also wants to keep America out of war.

Fine PWA Record

The $16,400,000 PWA program for New Hampshire is nearly completed. While the PWA has started no new projects for a number of months, many projects were started just before the termination of grants and some of them are yet uncompleted, with the largest uncompleted project in the State being the new Maine-New Hampshire toll bridge from Portsmouth to Kittery. The bridge will be thrown open to use in a few weeks.

The 111 heavy construction projects carried out under the PWA program include 31 schools, 21 public buildings, 21 waterworks projects, 15 highway and bridge projects, 11 sewage systems, six hospitals, and six miscellaneous projects. Regional PWA Director Col. M. E. Gilmore said in conjunction with the winding up of activities in this State that "no state in the Nation has chosen projects with more discretion, or has carried forward its work with more efficiency or expedition. The Federal Government thoroughly appreciates this seven-year partnership. Work has been provided for New Hampshire workers, industry has been aided and the projects constructed will remain as enduring public facilities to serve the people of New Hampshire."

Flag-Donating Hobby

A Portsmouth, N. H., resident who retired from the Portsmouth Navy Yard three years ago has a hobby of giving away American flags. Already he has given 1,855 flags to social, fraternal, and civic groups throughout New England. Right now he is preparing to furnish two "Betsy Ross" flags to each of the 48 states, one for each of the state capitols and one for the city halls of the largest cities in each of the states.

A talk about the flag heard over the radio eight years ago began the flag-donating hobby. The hobby goes still further, for the man gives inspirational speeches on the flag at the dedication of each flag he gives away. As if this were not enough to keep him busy, he operates a small grocery store at Kittery, and often he may be found in his store working on the next flag dedication speech.

Municipal Power Deal

In keeping with the intent of the North Conway and Bartlett lighting precinct to set up and operate its own municipal lighting plant, the White Mountain Power Company has offered to sell its facilities in the area to the precinct for $280,000. The residents of the area have voted that the precinct "acquire or establish and maintain and operate a suitable municipal plant for the purpose of supplying through the whole or any portion of the municipality electricity for the use of its citizens and others and for such other purposes as the municipality may from time to time authorize and direct."

Highest N. E. Ski Lift

New England's highest ski lift will be built on the side of Cannon Mountain where the aerial passenger tramway has already made the location famous as a winter sports center.

The project is a part of the program of the State Tramway Commission to expand skiing facilities on the mountain. The ski room in the mountain-top station is being doubled in size and the summit observation deck is being glassed in. The deck will have no roof but the glass sides will protect visitors against the strong winds.

The ski lift will be built 2,000 feet below the summit tramway station to service the Cannon, Taft, and Ravine ski trails. It will be 2,000 feet long, with a vertical rise of 800 feet.

Reducing Forest Hazards

Fire wardens in the northern portion of the State are pushing brush cleanup work as a means of reducing the forest fire hazard. State and Federal agencies have carried out programs to clean up hurricane brush, but extensive pulpwood operations since that time have provided a new source of forest fire hazard. In order to reduce this hazard the forest fire wardens will push enforcement of the brush disposal law which requires that brush must be removed for at least 25 feet alongside public highways. It is this brush left from logging activities along the highways that establishes the greatest hazard and the law requires that this must be cleaned up.

Willkie Gets Big Vote in Poll Of Faculty of B. U.

Boston University faculty members overwhelmingly favored Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President, in a cross-section poll conducted by staff members of the Boston University News, undergraduate weekly paper, it was announced today. The G. O. P. Presidential nominee polled 64 per cent of the faculty total with President Roosevelt a weak second carrying 24 per cent of the vote while 12 per cent were undecided.

President Roosevelt received support for a third term from only two departments of the University the survey revealed. At the College of Business Administration he received 28 per cent of the vote with Mr. Willkie gaining 62 per cent. School of Education faculty members were 20 per cent for Roosevelt and 80 per cent for Mr. Willkie. The political viewpoint of only one professor among those questioned at the business college has changed since the 1936 national election and he has switched his support from President Roosevelt to Mr. Willkie.

Law School faculty members were unanimous in their choice of Wendell Willkie for President. At the college of liberal arts and the college of practical arts and letters, many professors had made only tentative choices and refused to commit themselves. Twenty per cent favored Mr. Willkie at the practical arts and letters department while 80 per cent were undecided. Fifty-four per cent of the professors questioned were for the Republican candidate with 46 per cent undecided at the liberal arts college.

Plum for Lyons

If Mr. Dever is promoted from Attorney General to Governor by the electorate, Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge is understood slated for a judicial appointment.

Mr. Lyons, when campaigning for the Attorney General nomination, conducted a campaign which appeared to have the nomination of Mr. Dever for Governor as a goal rather than the Cambridge Mayor's victory for Attorney General. The present Chief Law Officer is expected to extend the Mayor a desirable political plum as a reward.

World's Largest

The Boston Fish Pier is the largest in the world. The great Boston Fish Exchange is to the American fish market what the Chicago Wheat Pit is to grain, the New York Stock Exchange to securities.

Here are 40-Fathom's plants, the last word in straight line production. Its products—fresh, quick-frozen, salted, canned—are shipped to all parts of the world. Thousands of workers share directly or indirectly in the proceeds of the catch—over seven million pounds landed monthly by the 40-Fathom fleet of nineteen big trawlers.

Modernizing the fishing industry has meant much to the port of Boston. And will mean more in the years to come.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

ON October 7th we placed on sale merchandise from our Hyannis and Nantucket Summer Shops. Included, also, are many items from our Boston store, all marked at low figures to insure quick disposal, thereby making room for new Fall merchandise now arriving.

HOWELL BROTHERS, Inc.
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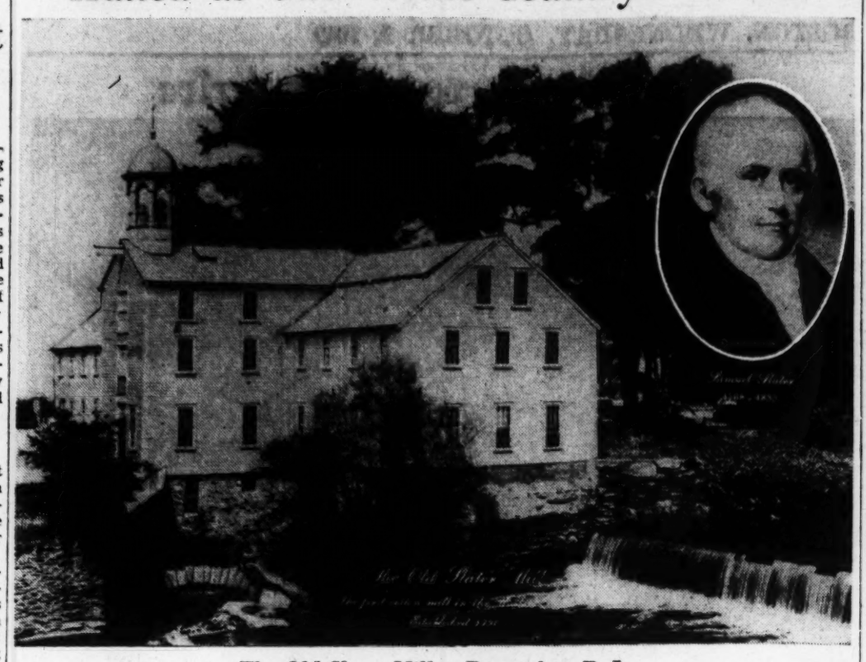

The Old Slater Mill at Pawtucket, R. I.

The first cotton mill in the United States, established in 1790, will be scene Thursday of exercises and dedication of a plaque in memory of the founder, Samuel Slater (inset), at the 86th annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

'Use More Cotton' Is Plea of the Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9—Between broadened government procurement orders and a national program urging greater use of cotton so that domestic consumption can ultimately be increased to 10,000,000 bales annually, cotton farmer and cotton manufacturer may look upon 1941 with some degree of optimism.

So indicated reports of officers, touching on world conditions and the over-supply of the commodity in this country due to diminished export trade, read today at the opening session of the 86th annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The deliberations will continue through tomorrow with special exercises in the forenoon, dedicating a memorial plaque marking the 150th anniversary of the founding of the old Slater Mill, at Pawtucket, the first cotton mill established in this country and foundation stone of a family fortune once estimated as high as $25,000,000.

Memory of Slater

The memory of Samuel Slater was honored today, following the call to order by Russell T. Fisher, President of the Association, and a welcome by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

George W. Gardner, former Collector of the Port in Rhode Island, said in a prepared address that "it has been said that Slater was the Arkwright of America, and that just as Arkwright founded the factory system in England, so Slater founded the factory system in America."

"In a little more than a generation," he said, "Rhode Island was transformed from a commercial to an industrial State, from poverty to wealth, and the United States was made industrially independent, as it was civilly independent, of the mother country."

"World events have increasingly affected our industry," said Mr. Fisher, reporting as Secretary of the Association. "For a brief period after the declaration of war in Europe, exports to Central and South America indicated a promising outlet for goods and fairly substantial quantities were actually sold and delivered.

"It was not long, however, before England, in order to gain foreign credits, revised its manufacturing schedule to produce more goods for export, and by the latter part of 1939 English manufacturers were taking orders in South America at prices below our costs. The subsidy granted on cotton goods was only intended to be sufficient to compensate for the subsidy paid by our Government to foreign cotton manufacturers on raw cotton. Consequently, it was of no help in compensating for our higher labor costs.

Brought Demand

"When the anticipated war orders did not materialize, the domestic market became more sluggish. The collapse of France and the resultant buying for our own preparedness plans brought a sudden demand for certain cotton textiles. In the early stages this demand was concentrated on a few fabrics such as ducks and heavy twills, but since procurement has been broadened to includue a wider range of fabrics a larger part of the industry has begun to manufacture for the defense program.

"The northern mills, equipped primarily to make fine and fancy goods, have only been benefited to a slight degree up until now. Even though Government procurement has been extensive, total purchases to date are but a relatively small part of the normal production of the industry. For that reason, no serious difficulty has been experienced by the Government in obtaining wanted goods, and prices have recovered only fractionally.

"With the prospects for the export of raw cotton greatly diminished because of the World War, the over-supply of American cotton has become an increasingly important problem.

"Regardless of which party is elected in November, farm benefits will undoubtedly be continued and aid to the cotton farmer will be in direct relationship to the oversupply of cotton. It would appear that any effort of the domestic manufacturer to increase the consumption of cotton should reduce the threat of a processing tax.

"Appreciating the seriousness of this fundamental problem of increasing consumption in the United States, the National Cotton Council of America, composed of the growers, ginners, merchants, etc., and the Cotton-Textile Institute representing the manufacturers, have worked out a joint program of promotion. The National Cotton Council is financed primarily by the growers.

"To underwrite the Cotton-Textile Institute's part in the promotion program, the mills have been asked to contribute two cents per bale for each bale consumed during the cotton year beginning August 1, 1940. It is hoped that by concentrating on the greater use of cotton, domestic consumption can ultimately be increased to 10,000,000 bales annually.

"If this program can be worked out, the future of the cotton farmer will be brighter and the probability of the imposition of a processing tax wil be lessened."

Armory Coolidge, reporting as Chairman of the Cotton Committee, discussed government policy and the loan system and sounded the warning that "with the continual falling off of exports, it will be necessary for this country to increase its consumption or further curtailments will have to be made in the production of the staple. This would be a great blow to the cotton producing States and deprive them of enormous revenue. It is hoped that some way can be found to increase the domestic consumption."

Duty on Shingles From Canada Is Added to Quota

Uncle Sam today clamped a duty of 25 cents a "square" on all imports of red cedar shingles—which come from Canada—according to word received at the Boston Custom House. Shingles have been free of duty, but subject to the limitation of a quota each year for some time.

The change came about by Presidential proclamation providing for both a quota and a duty, the quota of 2,371,544 squares being admitted free of duty during the calendar year of 1940, and any imports in excess of that figure, to be admitted at a duty of 25 cents a square. A square is enough shingles to cover 100 square feet of surface.

Because the quota is nearly filled, the duty was assessed on all imports, or withdrawals from warehouse for consumption, as of today, with the understanding that any such payments will be refunded if shown to have been made on goods that "entered" before the quota was filled.

Flood Control Measure Passed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The House passed and sent to President Roosevelt yesterday legislation authorizing expenditure of $1,640,000 for flood control works at East Hartford, Conn., to protect airplane engine and propeller factories.

Supporters of the work, which was eliminated from the National Defense Rivers and Harbors bill last week, contended the improvement would preserve access for workers between Hartford, Conn., on the west bank of the river to East Hartford where the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company and the Hamilton, Standard Propeller Company are located. Both plants are fulfilling Government orders related to national defense.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Oct. 10

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Oct. 10

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Gay Tunes. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Orchestra of the Post; Songs by Tarnay and by Rieger; News in English; Dance Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal solo. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline news; news summary by A. G. Macdonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change

$25,000 Gift To Salvation Army's Drive

More than 400 workers of the Salvation Army's annual maintenance appeal for $200,000 met last evening at a dinner meeting at the Boston City Club and heard words of encouragement from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Damon E. Hall, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and ex-Representative Joseph F. O'Connell.

Mr. Hall announced a gift of $25,000 from the Charles Hayden Foundation and declared that the Salvation Army would assist in strengthening home defense and aid in combatting so-called "fifth columns."

Governor Saltonstall was in the unusual position at the dinner of representing someone else. Originally Mrs. Saltonstall was scheduled to address the meeting, but at the last moment was unable to attend, and her place was taken by the Governor.

Mr. Hall, in his address, paid tribute to the work that the Salvation Army has done and is doing. "The $200,000 we are to raise for the upkeep of the Army's 26 institutions and community centers, and departments in Greater Boston this year," he told the workers, "will strengthen the bone and sinews of our home defense, one of the most vital arms of our Government. If war comes, you may be sure as in 1917 and as in England and Norway today the Salvation Army will be at the front."

Governor Saltonstall compared the organized work of the Salvation Army to the unorganized work done in earlier days by the pioneers toward their neighbors.

Mr. O'Connell referred to Mayor Tobin's great interest in the Salvation Army and said that he personally knew of no organization in the United States that was held in greater respect.

Widman to Lead C. I. O. Ford Push

Michael F. Widman, Jr., who was New England Regional Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, until this spring, has been assigned to handle the C. I. O.'s campaign to organize the Ford Motor Co., it is announced by the C. I. O.

Mr. Widman, who was also President of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, a post now held by Joseph A. Salerno, was called to Washington early this year to become the C. I. O.'s assistant director of organization.

He will have exclusive direction of the Ford campaign under the supervision of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President, and of R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O. affiliate.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Four Ink Spots	Fire Prevention talk
3:15 Network speaker	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Word Dramas"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadors	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother of Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	World's Fair Band	"Consolaire"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	World's Fair Band	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	'Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Natl. Guard progr'm	"Superman": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Republican State Comm.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Cavalcade of America":	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Religious program
7:45 comedy; drama	drama	"Curtain Calls"	dramatic sketch	Religious program
8:00 "Big Town": Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelley and speaker	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "What	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Is Hitler's Threat to	Sports program
8:45 drama; news	night": drama	and the Westerners	Religion?"	The Animar Boys
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Roy Shield's Revue	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Wendell L. Willkie	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Allen; Kenny	Roy Shield's Revue	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Wendell L. Willkie	cal Album"
9:30 Baker; Portland	European news; "The	"Mr. District Attorney":	Wendell L. Willkie	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	Song of Your Life"	dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Robert H. Jackson	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Time and Tempo":	Kay Kyser's College of	Ben Young's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 News of the War	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Ben Young's Orchestra	Bruce Wilkins' Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 News; Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	"Football Follies": quiz	Ensemble Moderne
11:30 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	show	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table"
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air: speakers	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Cowgirl songstress	"This Small Town"	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Frank Luther, songs
10:30 "Stepmother," sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Troubadours	Church in the Wildwood	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio Speaker
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Harvey and Dell," sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Speakers	"Playhouse": drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Concert Hall; records	Dramatic sketch	"Cafe Continental"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills: house-	"The Johnson Family"	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45 "Road of Life"	Jack Dalton, songs	hold talk	"Thursday Serenade"	ducts": soloists
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Organ interlude	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Music From Many Lands
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Organ Melodies
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	School of the Air	Gypsy music
2:45 "My Son and I"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Four Ink Spots	Novachord solos
3:15 Piano soloist	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	"Women World Wide"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	The Manhatters: music	"Melody Mart"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	The Manhatters: music	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Portia Blake," sk.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Columbus Day talk
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Zeke Manner's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilton House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Zeke Manner's Orch.	Junior Fire Fighters
4:45 "Kate Hopkins," sk.	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Harold Turner, pianist	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Rev. D. T. Owen	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "About Us"	Musical program	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Newsroom of the Air"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Soprano; violin; organ	"Concert Miniatures"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 views	vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Harry James' Orchestra	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice: Dick	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	Powell; orchestra	"Moonlight Sonata"	The Bandwagon
8:30 "Strange As It	"Canadian Holiday":	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight"	Sports Program
8:45 Seems": news	dramatized travelogue	starring Exra Stone	variety program	"The Quintones"
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	"It Happened on Ice"	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	"Aloha Land"	Betty Brewer; Herbert	Arthur Mann, comment	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	News: Concert music	Marshall; Wingy Man-	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	Concert Music	one; Dusolina Giannini	Sports Writers' Quiz	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Great Fires of History"	Rudy Vallé Variety pro-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Earl Browder	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	gram	News Service	The Majestics' Orch.
10:30 "Master Works of	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Musical Americana":	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 Music"	"Novatime": records	Raymond Paige's Orch.	Morton Gould's Orch.	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orch.	Sports Program
11:15 "Swing Club"	"Concert Hall"	Local news; Weather	Defense talk	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Swing Club"	Religious program	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Religious program	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Regardless of whether it's fashions that you're talking about, or food . . . it's the accessories that count. For in the very same way a crisp white collar and cuff set perks up your old navy blue number, something a bit different in the way of a sauce, conserve, or relish adds a welcome dash of variety to your usual menu!

All of which brings us to that intriguing "Cresca" Early American Savories Buttery (that's what they have always called well-equipped pantries in those days, you know) that's in the Gift Shop section of Filene's. Here you'll find the best tasting goodies all done up in the trickiest old-fashioned print wrappings that picture women in the midst of doing all kinds of household things. The goodies are packed in authentic containers that have no end of practical and decorative uses long after the "innards" have been disposed of by the family! Such things as quaint glass jars, brown pottery trigger crocks, or a wooden spoon tray (remember?) that houses six cups of assorted spices. There are bowls full of all kinds of honey (Orange blossom to Buckwheat) and canisters full of New England brown bread. A vinegar chest contains four kinds of vinegar that will add zest to loads of things you make every day, and there are casseroles of Gumbo soup and what not. However, the appeal of all these items does not lie solely in their "covers" . . . for taste-appeal is there, too. Recipes from family archives, historical societies, libraries, and museums have all been utilized in the making; and the result is a collection of foods worthy of the most celebrated hostess of those olden days when, because all hospitality was within the home, each hostess tried to outdo the other in the matter of subtle flavor and new ideas!

We tried the plum conserve, and found it to be rich with fruit, and the raisin sauce, in the cutest batter jug, is the tastiest concoction of flavor for hams and other meats. Especially recommended for households where the men are continually asking for something different! In considering the price, you must remember the hand-decorated and hand-finished glaze pottery containers that go with them. The raisin sauce, for instance, is $1.50 but a little goes a long way: its not an item that you "make a meal of." The Cape Cod Beach Plum Jelly is a dollar; likewise, the plum conserves, and honeys. Incidentally, we recommend them for your "company shelf," to say nothing of the fact that they'd make a most attractive wedding gift, beautifully contained and packaged as they are—you'd surely be one of the first to get a sincere "thank-you" note!

Dinner Clothes Not Too Expensive

We often hear women suggest that most dinner clothes are so expensive they feel they simply can't afford to wear them at home. And yet to appear at your own table, done up in a smooth black gown, can add zest to even the most prosaic meal . . . hence we mention that Fredley's at 350 Boylston Street has a neat number for a matter of $29.95. In black crepe. The high round neck the skirt border, and the edge of the jacket sleeves are trimmed with curleycue gold braid. It's a slim-jim affair that has its own pencil slim hipline jacket to match.

New Linen Shop Opens in Winchester

Colton-Abelson devotees out Winchester way will no doubt be pleased to know that they have opened a linen shop at 534 Maine Street. They will show the same lovely things in the way of fine linens, bedspreads, towels, hankies, luncheons cloths, breakfast sets, and so forth that they have in their 226 Boylston Street shop. Their newest contribution to the woman who likes a luncheon or breakfast mat that can be wiped off in a second with a damp cloth, is centered with the gayest of fall flowers. You match up a linen napkin with a gay stripe to match a color in the flowers.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Maine Plea Asks Full Facts On Runnells' Case

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 9 (AP)—Maine's unsuccessful Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Fulton J. Redman, asked Attorney General Franz U. Burkett today to explain why numerous charges against the Former Controller, William A. Runnells, were pigeon-holed.

Mr. Runnells was sentenced to five to ten years in state prison after pleading guilty yesterday to charges of embezzling $28,922 in State funds. He had been accused of larency and embezzlement of more than $77,000, but charges embracing the rest of the money were placed on file at the behest of the County Attorney Francis H. Bate.

Mr. Runnells' admission of guilt climaxed seven months of swiftly moving events starting last April when he was found at his Hallowell home, suffering from two bullet wounds he later said were accidentally self-inflicted.

Organ Recital Tonight At Wellesley College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 9—Carl Weinrich, instructor in organ at Wellesley College, is giving a recital this evening in the Houghton Memorial Chapel, at 8 p. m.

The program will include: "Prelude and Fugue in E Minor" by Bruhns; "How Brightly Shines the Morning Star" from the Choral Prelude of Buxtehude; the "Concerto in A Minor" by Vivaldi-Bach, selections from Bach's "Fifth Trio Sonata in C Major," the "Toccato, Adagio, and Fugue in C Major," and Hindemuth's "First Sonata."

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THROUGH THE COURTESY OF TEXACO DEALERS

WEEI 9-10 P.M. E.S.T.

Draft Board Names Listed By Governor

(Continued from Page 11)

James J. Casey, Peter J. Nelligan, James T. Pugh, Richard C. Evarts, App. Agt.; William G. Brousseau, Med. Ex.

No. 49—Chelsea (Wards 1-2): Judge Paul J. McDonald, George W. Garden, Hugh H. Cannon, Benjamin Sandler, Edward B. Jones, Alfred T. Sartorielli, App. Agt.; George Reinherz, Med. Ex.

No. 50—Chelsea (Wards 3-4-5): Judge Frank D. Crowley, Chester H. Wilbur, Lewis F. Thomas, Samuel Goodman, Frank Dadley, Joseph Israelite, App. Agt.; George Fenwick, Med. Ex.

No. 51—Chicopee (Wards 1-2-3-4): Judge John F. Kirby, John S. Jorczak, Henry Tessier, Anthony Stonina, Chicopee Addison Morse, Herman Ritter, App. Agt., and Eugene Beauchamp, Med. Ex., Chicopee.

No. 52—Chicopee (Wards 5-6-7-8-9): Judge Joseph F. Carmody, Euclid Desrochers, Leo D. Proulx, Albert Taylor, Walter Strycharz, James E. Hafey, App. Agt.; K. S. Fletcher, Med. Ex.

No. 53—Clinton (Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, W. Boylston, Clinton, Harvard): Judge George E. O'Toole, Martin Murphy, Clinton; Walter E. Clark, W. Boylston; Elmer Valentine, Northboro; Wesley E. Durant, Shrewsbury; Henry W. Pickford, App. Agt.; C. H. Abbott, Med. Ex., Clinton.

No. 54—Concord (Acton, Bedford, Concord, Lincoln, Maynard, Sudbury, Wayland): Judge Edward B. Caiger, Raymond Emerson, Concord; Robert Morgan, Wayland; Charles T. Kimball, Bedford; George F. Lynch, Maynard; Frederick W. Eaton, App. Agt., Concord; Roger C. Lord, Med. Ex., Bedford.

No. 55—Danvers (Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham): Frank A. Gray, Wenham; John D. Creeden, Danvers; Finlay MacDonald, Hamilton; Wilbur A. Perkins, Arthur H. Gay, Sargent H. Wellman, App. Agt.; A. Nichols, Med. Ex., Danvers.

No. 56—Dedham (Canton, Dedham, Westwood): Judge Joseph P. Draper, Canton; Alfred Henderson, Patrick B. Carr, Roger B. Conant, all of Dedham; Elmer M. Bennett and Henry P. McLaren, App. Agt. Westwood; H. C. Batchelder, Dedham, Med. Ex.

No. 57—Easthampton (Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainsfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, Worthington): Frank A. Kempisty, Hatfield; Clifford A. Richman, and Joseph S. Rapalus, Easthampton; Charles R. Damon, Williamsburg; Henry C. Carnul, Huntington; Joseph N. Donais, Easthampton, App. Agt.; Joseph Hobbs, Williamsburg, Med. Ex.

No. 58—Everett (Wards 1-4-5-6): E. Leroy Sweetser, George M. Murphy, Frederick A. Ashley, George F. Walsh, Fred E. Jennings, Morris Silverstein, G. Bruce Chishlom.

No. 59—Everett (Wards 2-3): Alexander D. Harry, Walter R. Morris, Joseph C. Hogan, Marten G. Sanborn, Joseph Fisher, Nicholas DeLeo, App. Agt.; Frank Mirabello, Med. Ex.

No. 60—Fairhaven (Acushnet, Fairhaven): Flavel M. Gifford, Edward Rogers, John Jarvis, Fairhaven; Albert Ford, Conrad Gauthier, Acushnet; Morris R. Brownell, App. Agt., C. E. P. Thompson, Med Ex., Fairhaven.

No. 61—Fall River (Ward 1): Judge Frank M. Silvia, John M. Toohey, Thomas Lahey, John E. Cussick, Walter Koziol, William E. Fuller, App. Agt.; J. D. Milot, Med. Ex. Francis J. Carriero, App. Agt.; William F. MacKnight, Med. Ex.

No. 62—Fall River (Wards 2-3): Judge J. Edward Lajoie, John G. Lage, Edmund P. Talbot, John S. McKowen, John F. Sullivan, Francis J. Carriero, App. Agt.; William F. MacKnight, Med. Ex.

No. 63—Fall River (Wards 4-5 and Westport): Judge William A. Torphy, Frank A. Sullivan, Antonio S. Ventura, John P. Sullivan, Clifton E. Dwelley, Arthur E. Seagrave, App. Agt.; Henry Lubinsky, Med. Ex. Med. Ex.

No. 64—Fall River (Wards 6-7): Joseph W. Andrade, L. Alfred Renaud, Daniel C. McDermott, Henry A. Adams, Timothy J. Feeney, Frederick Kavolsky, App. Agt.; Henry Wardle, Med. Ex.

No. 65—Fall River (Wards 8-9): Judge Benjamin Cook, Harold Buffinton, Abraham Harris, John B. Cummings, Harold E. Clarkin, Alexander Swindells, App. Agt.; William Boudreau, Med. Ex.

No. 66 — Falmouth (Bourne-Falmouth-Mashpee-Sandwich): Rav. D. Wells, Falmouth; Edward Amos, Mashpee; G. Stacey Bearse, Sandwich; Albert E. Landers, Falmouth; Robert Crump, Bourne; John P. Silvia, Falmouth, App. Agt; Julius G. Kelley, Pocasset, Med. Ex.

No. 67—Fitchburg (Wards 1, 2, 3): Judge Aubrey Z. Goodfellow, Francis Dubois, Joseph A. N. Thibert, Edward J. Neilon, Charles F. Griffin, Henry G. Bowen, App. Agt.; James Hitchcock, Med. Ex.

No. 68—Fitchburg (Wards 4, 5, 6): Fred M. O'Connell, Herbert K. Bruce, George Callahan, John Suominen, Charles Drumond, Judge Harry D. Penan, App. Agt.; George P. Norton, Med. Ex.

No. 69—Framingham (Ashland, Framingham, Hopkinton): Judge Edward E. Blodgett, Framingham Center; Edward L. Hand, Framingham; Herman M. Badger, Ashland; Daniel J. Riley, Hopkinton; George Mason; J. Walton Tuttle, App. Agt.; J. C. Merriam, Framingham, Mew. Ex.

No. 70—Gardner (Gardner, Hubbardston, Princeton, Westminster): Judge Austin E. Livingston, Cyrille Le Blanc, Henry Kuniholm, Gardner; Leon H. Eaton, Westminster; Charles Lufkin, Hubbardston; Judge M. Alan Moore, App. Agt.; A. C. Arey, Gardner, Med. Ex.

No. 71—Gloucester (Essex, Gloucester, Rockport, Manchester): Judge Edward Morley, Manchester; Judge Lincoln S. Simonds, Frank V. Oliver, Gloucester; Frederick Tarr, Sr., Rockport; George C. Nichols, Carleton H. Parsons, App. Agt.; Scott Mooring, Gloucester, Med. Ex.

No. 72—Grafton (Grafton, Millbury, Southboro, Sutton, Westboro): Judge Francis X. Reilly, Westboro; Joseph A. Legassey, Fisherville; Harry Burnett, Southboro; George S. Stockwell, Grafton; Harold Swenson, Millbury; Judge John B. Scott, App. Agt.; F. W. Guild, Grafton, Med. Ex.

No. 73—Greenfield (Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne, Whately): Judge Timothy M. Hayes, Roy Harris, Greenfield; Lorenzo E. Dubois, Shelburne; Percy W. Moore, F. L. Boyden, Deerfield; Hugh E. Adams, App. Agt.; F. J. Barnard, Med. Ex., Greenfield.

No. 74—Groton (Ashby, Ayer, Chelmsford, Dunstable, Groton, Littleton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsboro, Westford): Judge Lyman K. Clark, Ayer; Frank A. Torrey, Groton; Norman P. Mason, Chelmsford; Otis W. Day, Westford; John T. Sullivan, East Pepperell; Lyman C. Sprague, Ayer, App. Agt.; Edward Lilly, Shirley, Med. Ex.

No. 75—Haverhill (Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6): Judge Daniel P. Cavan, Richard J. McCormick, Harry B. Perkins, Harry B. Campbell, James P. Cleary, J. Bradford Davis, App. Agt.; Lucian R. Chaput, Med. Ex.

No. 76—Haverhill (Wards 5, 7): Judge Cornelius J. Moynihan, Eugene E. Govette, Armand Saldini, William H. Heath, Charles H. Morse, Richard J. McCormick, App. Agt.; Paul Nettle, Med. Ex.

No. 77—Holyoke: Sidney Whiting, Arthur J. Brunnelle, William Peck, Lionel Boucher, Edward Moriarty, Nathan P. Avery, App. Agt.; D. I. Beaupre, Med. Ex.

No. 78—Holyoke: Judge Eugene A. Lynch, Vincent Marran, Charles H. E. Moran, Phillip M. Judd, Edmund J. Slate, Charles E. Drapeau, App. Agt.; Philip Clarke, Med. Ex.

No. 79—Lawrence (Wards 1 and 2): Harry R. Lawrence, James W. Daley, Joseph Sullivan, Edward Doerr, Angelo Vespasiano, Fernand Bernardin, App. Agt.; Julius Burgeill, Med. Ex.

No. 80—Lawrence (Wards 3 and 5): John J. Darcy, Weston F. Eastman, John B. Saindon, Rodney J. Ball, James P. Meehan, Irving W. Sargent, App. Agt., John H. Hilton, Med. Ex.

No. 81—Lawrence (Wards 4 and 6): Harry H. Nevers, Michael F. Cronin, Raphael Comparone, Francis A. O'Reilly, Thomas N. O'Keefe, John P. Kane, App. Agt., Herbert Coulson, Med Ex.

No. 82—Lee (Alford, Becket, Egremont, Lee, Lenox, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mt. Washington, New Marlboro, Richmond, Otis, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, West Stockbridge, Washington): Judge Bart Bossidy, Lee; David Cosgriff, Sheffield; Frank Frana, Stockbridge; Judge George A. Mole, Lenox; Frank J. Brothers, Great Barrington, James E. Hannon, Lee, App. Agt.; Ira M. Dixson, Stockbridge, Med. Ex.

No. 83—Leominster (All wards—Lunenburg, Lancaster, Sterling, Leominster): Judge Ralph W. Robbins, Edmond Legere, Duncan F. Thayer, Emanuel Montagna, Leominster; Adin D. Murchie, E. Lunenburg; Richard Comerford, App. Agt.; B. I. Sweeney, Leominster, Med. Ex.

No. 84—Lowell (Wards 1, 5 and 9): Judge James E. O'Donnell, Walter B. French, Edward Fisher, Arthur Turcotte, Paul R. Foisy, App. Agt.; N. G. Long, Lowell, Med. Ex.

No 85—Lowell (Wards 2-10): Raymond McCoy, Arthur Pierce, John L. McDonough, Joseph J. Foley, Richard J. Powers, James H. Riley, App. Agt., L. J. Valliere, Med. Ex.

No 86—Lowell (Wards 3-4-11): Judge Arthur L. Eno, Thomas H. Braden, Travers McHugh, Redmond E. Welch, Dalter B. Gallant, Richard B. Walsh, App. Agt., Maurice Fishman, Med. Ex.,

No. 87—Lowell (Wards 6-7-8): Judge Patrick J. Reynolds, Lewis A. Olney, Albert J. Blazon, Napoleon Larvie, Fred Rourke, II, James H. Gilbride, App., Agt., S. E. Attenberg, Med. Ex.

No. 88—Lynn (Wards 1-5, Lynnfield): Nelson Todd, Frank E. Berridge, Thomas F. Grady, Oscar E. Nelson, James A. Dumas, Alfred W. Ingalls, App., Agt., Thomas B. Rafferty, Med. Ex.

No. 89—Lynn (Wards 2-4): Judge John V. Phelan, George E. Nihan, Carl R. Mari, William Maguire, Marcus Klivansky, James W. Santry, Jr., App. Agt., John W. Trask, Med. Ex.

No. 90—Lynn (Ward 3): Raymond W. Armstrong, Abraham Eyklenberg, Gabriel M. Mendelsohn, Morton York, William Nihan, Joseph B. Clancy, App. Agt., Charles F. Twomey, Med. Ex.

No. 91—Lynn (Wards 6 and 7): Judge Ralph W. Reeve, Robert J. Bunting, James McGovern, Clarence Cormier, Joseph Scanlon, Irving A. Hadley, App. Agt.; Lewis Limauro, Med. Ex.

No. 92—Malden (Wards 1-2-3-4): Judge Eldridge G. Davis, Jacob J. Glazin, Merton L. Brown, Cornelius McAuliffe, Daniel B. Curnane, Edward J. Bushell, App. Agt.; William T. Moriarty, Med. Ex.

No. 93—Malden (Wards 5-6-7): Judge Maurice R. Flynn, Nathan Schneiderman, George A. Tootlaker, Soren Willesen, Charles Doyle, Lloyd Makepeace, App. Agt.; Fritz W. Gay, Med. Ex.

No. 94—Marlboro (Boxboro, Hudson, Marlboro, Stow): Judge James M. Hurley, John H. Allen and Arthur Bastian, Marlboro; Charles R. O'Donnell, Hudson; Warren C. Smith, Stow; Winfield Temple, App. Agt. and Albert E. LeMarlie, Marlboro, Med. Ex.

No. 95—Marshfield (Cohasset, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke, Scituate): Elwood C. Damon, Scituate; Paul T. Litchfield, Cohasset; Earle C. Josselyn, Hanover; Park Carpenter, Marshfield; Myron Sleeper, Hanson; Thomas F. Sherman, Scituate, App. Agt.; B. A. Pierce, South Hanson, Med. Ex.

No. 96—Medford (Wards 1-2-4): Edwin O. McAllister, Harold Crain, George L. Russell, Vincent Nester, Frank Mullett, Donald N. Sleeper, App. Agt.; Andrew D. Guthrie, Med. Ex.

No. 97—Medford: Wards 3-6—Judge Lawrence G. Brooks, Charles R. Daley, Harry C. O'Brien, Chester J. Powers, J. Raymond Gaffey, John C. Guinee, App. Agt.; Richard A. Drake, Med. Ex.

No. 98—Medford: Wards 5-7—Francis J. Griffin, Vincent Celia, Ernest Martini, John V. Gibbons, George L. Callahan, Amos C. York, App. Agt.; Bart F. Macchia, Med. Ex.

No. 99—Melrose: Ralph E. Brown, Harry E. Cryan, Carl A. Raymond, Gardner B. Wardwell, Philip H. Dorn, Thomas L. Thistle, App. Agt.; W. H. Flanders, Med. Ex.

No. 100—Methuen (Dracut, Methuen): Judge Albion G. Pierce, Methuen; Percy A. Smith, Dracut; Louis V. Golden, John J. Healy, Herman W. Petzold, Smith B. Williams, App. Agt., and R. C. Norris, Med. Ex., Methuen.

No. 101—Middleboro (Middleboro, Bridgewater, Mattapoisett, Rochester, Wareham, Marion, Lakeville): Judge John V. Sullivan and William Jacob, Middleboro; John G. Makepeace, Wareham; Orran D. Libby, Bridgewater; Arthur D. Griffin, E. Marion; James A. Stowell, Mattapoisett, App. Agt.; A. W. Carr, Bridgewater, Med. Ex.

No. 102—Milford (Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Upton): Judge Chester F. Williams, Milford; Henry R. Hoyle, Upton; Clarence R. Arnold, Hopedale; Alphonse San Clemente, Harry Cronan, William A. Murray, App. Agt., and J. V. Gallagher, Med. Ex., Milford.

No. 103 — Milton (Milton, Randolph): Oscar W. Hausserman, Charles S. Pierce and James M. Hoy, Milton; George V. Higgins and Roland H. Marden, Randolph; Malcolm Donald, Milton, App. Agt.; Paul R. Withington, Milton, Med. Ex.

No. 104—Montague (Barnardston, Erving, Gill, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell): Judge Hartley R. Walker, Orange; George Martin, Jr., Turners Falls; Warren K. Prouty, Erving; James H. Warner, Sunderland; Albert Clark Montague; Chas. H. Stevens, Orange App. Agt.; William Pelletier, Turners Falls, Med. Ex.

No. 105—Natick (Holliston, Natick, Sherborn, Weston): Judge Thos F. Quinn, Frank C. Bishop and Jeremiah Healy, Natick; William Hulbert, Holliston; Judge Frederic A. Crafts, Weston; Solomon Goldkrand, Natick, App. Agt.; J. E. Vance, Natick, Med. Agt.

No. 106—Needham (Dover, Needham, Wellesley): Judge Edmund Murray and Frederick Haigis, Wellesley; Stewart Johnston, Needham; Geo. L. L. Allen, Medfield; Parkman D. Howe, Needham; Raynor Gardiner, Needham App. Agt.; David Mann, Needham Med. Ex.

No. 107—New Bedford: Ward 1—Ulric Collette, Wilfred LeClair, Haworth Taylor, Walter Bailiargeon, James A. McHugh, John H. Clifford, John F. Mahoney, Med. Ex.

No. 108—New Bedford: Wards 2—3—Judge Samuel Barnet, G. Walter Williams, Jos. R. Glennon, John Giusti, Cooper Gaw, Merton C. Fisher, App. Agt.; Aubrey J. Pothier, Med. Ex.

No. 109—New Bedford (Wards 4-5 & Dartmouth): Judge Samuel E. Bentley and John T. Kirk, New Bedford; R. Harry Bennett, Dartmouth; William H. Mee, Charles L. Davis, and Allen W. Milliken, New Bedford, App. Agt.; Albert R. Amarantes, New Bedford, Med. Ex.

No. 110—New Bedford (Ward 6): Judge John B. Nunes, John Catterall, Joseph A. Waldron, Albert Sowa, Narcisso Gomes, Wm. R. Freitas, App. Agt.; Patrick H. O'Connor, Med. Ex.

No. 111—Newburyport (Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley): Judge George H. W. Hayes, Ipswich, Hallett W. Noyes, Newbury, Gayden W. Morrill, and Everett W. Page, Newburyport; George A. Daniels, Rowley; John W. Bailey, Ipswich, App. Agt.; L. S. Pierce, Newburyport, Med. Ex.

No. 112—Newton (Wards 1-2-3): Judge Thomas Weston, W. M. Doherty, Newtonville; Leon B. Rogers, Newtonville; Donald M. Hill, Newtonville; Edwin O. Childs, Rogers Dow, App. Agt.; Egan D. Kattwinkel, Med. Ex.

No. 113—Newton (Wards 4-5): Judge Donald E. Mayberry, Arthur Hunt, Dana S. Sylvester, Newton Highlands; Albert B. Root, Jr., Waban; Henry A. Wentworth, Auburndale; John C. Madden, App. Agt.; Herbert G. Dunphy, Newton Highlands, Med. Ex.

No. 114—Newton (Wards 6-7): Leslie A. Harwood, Jr., James H. Lowell, Charles A. Rome, James A. Walsh, Maurice W. Dennison, James P. Gallagher, App. Agt.; Edward J. Sawyer, Med. Ex.

No. 115—North Adams (Clarksburgh, Florida, North Adams, Savoy, Williamstown): Judge J. A. M. Robinson, Williamstown; Judge Wm. A. O'Hearn, North Adams; James P. Baxter, 3rd, Williamstown; Frank A. Bond and Francis L. Bowes, N. Adams; Edward N. Gadsby, N. Adams, App. Agt.; Norman McWilliams, Williamstown, Med. Ex.

No. 116—North Attleboro (Easton, Mansfield, North Attleboro, Norton): Charles F. Martin and John Carley, North Attleboro; Leo M. Bannon, Mansfield; Harold Woodward, Norton; Elmer L. Randell, Easton; George R. Ellis, N. Attleboro, App. Agt.; Robert B. Porter, No. Eastern, Med. Ex.

No. 117—Northampton: Alfred A. Grant, Fred A. Paulson, Jesse Andre, Judge Wm. M. Welch, John J. Nolan, Kenneth H. Hemenway, App. Agt.; Henry Clark, Med. Ex.

No. 118—Northbridge (Blackstone, Millville, Northbridge, Uxbridge): Judge Francis W. McCooey, Blackstone; William N. Guertin, Lynnwood; John B. Dunbar, Jr., Northbridge; Benjamin Tarbonski, Uxbridge; John W. Lasell, Northbridge; Dennis F. Duggan, Northbridge, App. Agt.; W. E. Balmer, Northbridge, Med. Ex.

No. 119—Norwood (Foxboro, Norwood, Sharon): Clifford B. Sanborn, Henry Crosby and Edward A. Flaherty, Norwood; Gardner C. Derry, Sharon; Russell E. McKenzie, Foxboro; Charles E. Houghton, Norwood, App. Agt.; Walter A. Griffin, Sharon, Med. Ex.

No. 120—Palmer (Brimfield, Hampden, Monson, Palmer, Wales, Wilbraham, Holland): Judge Ernest E. Hobson and Robert L. McDonald, Palmer; John J. Flynn, Hampden; George H. Seymour, Monson; Albert L. Martin, Wilbraham; Joseph A. Furey, Palmer, App. Agt.; S. R. Carsley, Palmer, Med. Ex.

No. 121—Peabody: Judge Daniel C. Manning, Walter L. Williams, Charles M. Boyle, John S. Martin, Judge William H. Fay, S. Howard Donnell, App. Agt., J. W. P. Murphy, Med. Ex.

No. 123—Pittsfield (Wards 1-2-3): Judge Fred Myers, Richard W. Beebe, Thomas J. Donovan, Michael J. Powers, Ralph M. O'Connell, Francis L. Cunningham, App. Agt., William Frawley, Med. Ex.

No. 123—Pittsfield (Wards 4-5-6): Peter P. Strauss, Leon L. Riche, Modestino Criscitello, William F. Magner, William Retallick, Leroy Shaw, App. Agt., George Reynolds, Med. Ex.

No. 124—Plymouth (Carver, Kingston, Plymouth, Plympton): Judge Elmer L. Briggs, Plymouth; Edward S. Griffith, Carver; A. Perry Richards, Plymouth; Paul H. Delano, Kingston; Theodore Bisbee, Plymouth; Edward Campbell, Plymouth, App. Agt.; P. B. Kelley, Plymouth, Med. Ex.

No. 125—Quincy (Wards 1-2): Judge James A. Mulhall, Carlton Easton, John J. Duane, William A. Bradford, William C. Edwards, Geo. W. Arbuckle, App. Agt.; Walter L. Sargent, Med. Ex.

No. 126—Quincy (Wards 3-6): A. Wendell Clark, John R. Shaughnessy, Edward P. Shaw, Charles J. Herbert, Pagnano Costanzo, Avery Gilkerson, App. Agt.; W. J. McCausland, Med. Ex.

No. 127—Quincy (Wards 4-5): Harry S. Burr, John L. Dwyer, Arthur McFarland, William P. Hughes, Martin A. King, Leo J. Halloran, App. Agt.; F. A. Bartlett, Med. Ex.

No. 128—Revere (Wards 3-4): Wendell P. Murray, William E. Tappen, George G. Belli, Jr., Moses Shulkin, Andrew Cassassa, Francis H. Farrell, App. Agt.; H. L. Musgrave, Med. Ex.

No. 129—Revere (Wards 1-2-5): Conde Brodbine, Thomas H. Gannon, Charles Dreyer, John E. Walsh, Thomas J. McCarrick, Alexander Drinkwater, App. Agt.; Henry Nigro, Med. Ex.

No. 130—Salem (Wards 1-5): Judge Charles A. Murphy, John J. Driscoll, Frank A. Gallagher, Adelard Bealieu, Myron R. Hutchinson, Richard H. Wiswall, App. Agt.; Dewitt Clark, Med. Ex.

No. 131—Salem (Wards 2-3-4-6): Judge R. W. Hill, Frank E. Brophy, Peter F. Carbone, Peter Demas, Francis T. Parker, Charles Halliday, App. Agt.; Phillip J. Finnegan, Med. Ex.

No. 132—Saugus: Charles Flynn, Waldo B. Russell, Harry W. Merrill, Herbert P. Nason, Frederick J. England, Wm. E. Ludden, App. Agt.; Leroy C. Furbush, Med. Ex.

No. 133—Somerville (Wards 1-4): Judge Charles F. Gadsby, David J. Kelley, Joseph J. Borgatti, James C. Donahue, Lyman A. Hodgmen, Charles L. Doherty, Charles E. Mongan.

No. 134—Somerville (Ward 2): Fred J. White, Francis E. Flaherty, Joseph H. McSweeney, Joseph A. Haley, John F. McCrossan, Francis J. Tague, Charles L. McCrossan.

No. 135—Somerville (Wards 3-5): Judge Francis J. Brine, Leon M. Conwell, William S. Howe, Eugene A. Hudson, James C. Scanlon, John Louis Connelly, Charles W. Finnerty.

No. 136—Somerville (Wards 6-7): Judge Philip Sherman, William H. Dolben, Everett W. Ireland, Fred W. Hale, Joseph M. Barry, Harold E. Stevens, John A. McLean.

No. 137—Southbridge (Brookfield, Charlton, Dudley, East Brookfield, Southbridge, Sturbridge); Judge Louis Rieutord, Southbridge; Harold N. Smith, Fiskdale; Arthur A. Allard, Southbridge; Mayron Baylies, Charlton; Victor Hejworsz, Dudley; Theodore L. Storey, Med. Ex., and Robert P. Montague, 348 Main St., Southbridge, App. Agt.

No. 138—Somerset (Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Somerset, Swansea): Frederick E. Babbitt, Harold D. Arnold, 230 Reed St., Somerset; Thurber O. Wood, Dighton; Edward Snell, Freetown; Jefferson Borden, Jr., Swansea; Fernald L. Hanson, Pottersville, App. Agt.; Emory C. Kellogg, Swansea, Med. Ex.

No. 139—Spencer (Hardwick, Holden, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Rutland, Spencer, West Brookfield, Warren): Judge Arthur F. Butterworth, East Brookfield; Henri J. Morin, Spencer; Michael A. Manning, Leicester; Frank K. Packard, Holden; Charles E. Comins, Warren; Howard C. Boulton, App. Agt., and Dr. J. C. Austin, Spencer, Med. Ex.

No. 140—Springfield (Ward 1): Charles V. Ryan, Sr., Malcolm D. Beaton, John D. Courtney, Patrick J. Mitchell, B. J. Perry, Horace E. Allen, App. Agt., and John M. Birnie, Med. Ex.

No. 141—Springfield (Ward 2 and Ludlow): Judge James Cormack, George Haas, Ludlow; Charles J. Weston, Thomas Quinlon, Hiller C. Wellman, J. Howard Jones, Springfield, App. Agt., and A. H. Riordan, Indiana Orchard, Med. Ex.

No. 142—Springfield (Ward 3): Judge James E. Davis, Thomas J. Costello, Alfred H. Chapin, Philip Caporale, Judge Thomas J. Collins, Ignatius M. Hoar, App. Agt., and Frederick S. Hopkins, Med. Ex.

No. 143—Springfield (Wards 4 and 5): Paul A. Samson, Roger F. Keleher, Blake A. Hoover, Harold F. Budington, Edward J. Hickox, J. Clifford Clarkson, App. Agt., and Rosewell Mace, Med. Ex.

No. 144—Springfield (Ward 6 and Longmeadow): Judge Ralph S. Spooner, Longmeadow; Herman Isenberg, James E. Eagan, Springfield; Edward C. Lincoln, Robert W. Bodfish, Longmeadow; James M. Mulcare, App. Agt., and Frederic Hagler, Med. Ex., Springfield.

No. 145—Springfield (Wards 7, 8, and E. Longmeadow): Herman Kronvall, John J. Duggan, Charles E. Caffrey, George Barker, George A. Lancieux, Raymond T. King, App. Agt.; Stanley Stusick, Med. Ex.

No. 146—Swampscott (Marblehead, Nahant, Swampscott): Henry S. Baldwin, John T. Lee, Swampscott; Henry L. Bixby, Marblehead; Fred Wilson, Nahant; Gerry Martin, Marblehead; Henry D. Linscott, Swampscott, App. Agt.; L. F. Cusick, Nahant, Med. Ex.

No. 147—Taunton (Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and Raynham): Judge William J. Davison, Levi Holmes, Joseph L. Anthony, John J. Mansfield, Clarence Parker, Edwin R. MacCornic, App. Agt.; Francis A. Carey, Med. Ex.

No. 148—Taunton (Wards 5, 7, 8): Judge William S. Woods, Jean Deponte, Daniel J. Chisholm, Joseph H. Martin, Elmer E. Noyes, William A. Bellamy, App. Agt.; A. P. Gagnon, Med. Ex.

No. 149—Wakefield (Reading, Wakefield): Judge Jesse W. Morton, Reading; Walter F. Carley, Samuel E. Brooks, John H. McMahon, Wakefield; E. O. McDuffie, Reading; H. Raymond Johnson, Wakefield, App. Agt.; C. R. Baisley, Reading, Med. Ex.

No. 150—Waltham (Wards 1, 2, 3): William A. Hitchcock, Benjamin Wolk, John C. Winchester, John A. McCarty, Thomas A. Curtin, Mayo A. Darling, App. Agt.; H. Quimby Gallupe, Med. Ex.

No. 151—Waltham (Wards 4, 5, 6 and 7): Fred L. MacDonald, Henry A. Turner, Herbert S. Rand, Jos. D. Caravaglio, Frank C. Burke, Benjamin Thornburg, App. Agt., Otho L. Dascombe, Med. Ex.

No. 152—Walpole (Bellingham, Franklin, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Plainsville, Walpole, Wrentham): Albert Saunders, Medway; F. K. Becker, Walpole; Alexander Ewen, Franklin; George Dodd, Wrentham; Ovila Dulude, Bellingham; Harry J. Webb, Walpole, App. Agt.; Charles B. Hussey, Franklin, Med. Ex.

No. 153—Ware (Amherst, Belchertown, Granby, Hadley, Pelham, South Hadley, Ware.): Judge James Nolen, Ware; Frank A. Waugh, Amherst; Lewis H. Blackmer, Belchertown; Emerson S. Sirine, Hadley; Lee H. Hulett, South Hadley; Judge John H. Schoonmaker, Ware, App. Agt.; Charles G. Barrett, Amherst, Med. Ex.

No. 154—Watertown (Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5): Kenneth Erkine, Earle S. Tyler, Suran Ohanian, James N. Oates, Dominic Raymond, Virgil C. Brink, App. Agt., Hovannes Zovickian, Med. Ex.

No. 155—Watertown (Wards 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10): Judge P. Carsfield Cunniff, Andrew Bradford, Jesse Mason, Joseph P. Keefe, Wm. H. Eckert, Lester W. Cooch, App. Agt., Fred A. Higginbottom, Med. Ex.

No. 156—Webster (Auburn, Douglas, Oxford, Webster.): Robert S. Poblocki, Joseph Patenaude, Webster; Richard C. Taft, Oxford; F. J. Libby, Douglas; John J. Bridgeman, Auburn; Telesphore Le Boeuf, Webster., App. Agt.; Leslie R. Bragg, Webster, Med. Ex.

No. 157 Westfield (Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Westfield): Judge Robert C. Parker, Charles Ely, Benjamin G. Hull, Westfield; A. E. Hemenway, Chester; George E. Millott, Jr., Southwick; Harry Putnam, App. Agt., and A. J. Douglas, Med. Ex., Westfield.

No. 158—West Springfield (Agawam, West Springfield): Edwin L. Talmadge, Raoul A. Charpenter, Agawam; George R. Wholean, Henry W. Egan, Whitfield Reid, W. Springfield; George D. Cummings, App. Agt., Springfield; George Corcoran, Med. Ex., W. Springfield.

No. 159—Weymouth (Hingham, Hull, Weymouth): Judge Kenneth L. Nash, N. Perry Sipprelle, Weymouth; Lewis W. Foster, Hingham; George L. Barnes, S Weymouth; Theodore Anastos, Hull; Arthur E. Whittemore, App. Agt., and H. A. Robinson, Med. Ex., Hingham.

No. 160—Whitman (Abington, East Bridgewater, Rockland, Whitman, West Bridgewater): Judge Francis Geogan, Rockland; Cyrus Monroe, Whitman; Joseph G. Hohman, Abington Robert G. Dean, W. Bridgewater; Charles L. Nutter, E. Bridgewater; Ralph S. Frellick, App. Agt., and W. H. Pulsifer, Whitman, Med. Ex.

No. 161—Winchester (Stoneham, Winchester): W. Allen Wilde, James McCormick, Winchester; George Graham, John Murphy, Stoneham; John F. Fitzgerald, Roland H. Parker, App. Agt., and M. J. Quinn, Med. Ex., Winchester.

No. 162—Winthrop: Judge Charles J. Brown, Donald S. McLeod, Everett H. Lane, Daniel Honan, William H. Walsh, Harvey A. Kelley, Med. Ex.; Fred W. Fisher, App. Agt.

No. 163—Woburn (Lexington-Woburn): Judge William H. Henchey, Woburn; William E. Chamberlain, William H. Driscoll, Lexington; Thomas J. Martin and William V. Wade, Woburn; Robert Johnson, Woburn, App. Agt.; J. W. Wilcox, Woburn, Med. Ex.

No. 164—Worcester (Ward 1): Judge Frank L. Riley, Ellery W. Bright, Martin Swanson, Iver R. Petterson, John J. Hughes, Edward F. Simpson, App. Agt.; M. E. Fox, Med. Ex.

No. 165—Worcester (Ward 2): Judge Albert T. Wall, Paul Christianson, Myron Converse, Francis J. Splaine, Philip F. Coyle, Russell Anderson, App. Agt.; Gustave West, Med. Ex.

No. 166—Worcester (Ward 3): Edwin C. Norman, Pompeo Emilio, Edward I. Brown, Gennaro Dagnese, James C. Lee, Nicholas Fusaro, App. Agt.; W. F. Lynch, Med. Ex.

No. 167—Worcester (Ward 4): Judge Jacob Asher, Shokri Swydan, Louis J. Grenier, Mark N. Skerrett, John J. Killeen, M. J. Rubin, App. Agt; Franklin P. Bousquet, Med. Ex.

No. 168—Worcester (Ward 5): Joseph P. Leyden, James Lansdale, Stanley J. Wackel, Augustus Jette, Charles S. Samborski, Silva Lachapello, App. Agt.; J. H. Hartnett, Med. Ex.

No. 169—Worcester (Ward 6): Judge Carl E. Wahlstrom, Lorey F. Midgley, Francis W. Cully, C. J. Buckley, Owen H. Conlin, P. A. Colburg, App. Agt.; Albert G. Bergquist, Med. Ex.

No. 170—Worcester (Wards 7 and 8): Judge John C. Mahoney, Frank H. Crotty, Zelotes Coombs, Leonard Russell, Francis X. Powers, Florence J. Donoghue, App. Agt.; Leonard L. Tormey, Med. Ex.

No. 171—Worcester (Wards 9 and 10): Judge Harry H. Atwood, Harry J. Cahill, Bart J. Murphy, Albert A. Kline, Alfred G. Dymond, Charles B. Rugg, App. Agt.; F. L. Magune, Med. Ex.

No. 172—Nantucket (Nantucket County): H. B. Turner, William E. Gardner, Eugene M. Perry, Roy E. Sanguinetti, App. Agt.; George A. Folger, Med. Ex.

No. 173—Edgartown (Dukes County): Judge Arthur W. Davis, Edgartown; Stephen C. Luce, Vineyard Haven; William R. Amaral, Oak Bluffs; Donald R. Campbell, Chilmark; Judge Abner L. Braley, Edgartown; Judge James A. Boyle, Vineyard Haven, App. Agt.; Orland S. Mayhew, Tisbury, Med. Ex.

Youthful English Evacuees Radio to Folks Back Home

Four young evacuees from England, Gillian Cutbush, 13, Daniel Newman, 14, Clive Davis, 8, and Trevor Davis, 12, sat around a table in radio station WRUL yesterday afternoon, chatted and laughed at each other's jokes, recited a poem and, before they finished, sent messages home to their parents—all under the guiding hand of Bob Emery, radio announcer.

The program was the second in a series conducted by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, consisting of informal visits with British children now living in this country. The first program took place in New York, but yesterday's was managed under the auspices of the Boston Evening Transcript and the American Committee for the Evacuation of Children.

The children arrived at the studio about an hour early to rehearse, and when the time came for them to go on the air, they went at it like veterans. They liked American schools, they said, although they found them easier than English schools. Daniel wanted people at home in England to realize that all the buildings over here weren't sky-scrapers. "They ought to see Baltimore!" he said.

Liked School

Gillian liked school but thought half an hour wasn't nearly enough for luncheon and said that at home "girls wouldn't dream of playing such an unladylike game as soccer"—this however with a twinkle in her eye that betrayed a liking for soccer herself. Gillian's father, she told us, had just been made a lieutenant in the army, but she hoped both he and "Mummy" were listening in, because she had cabled them about the broadcast. Her home was in Wimbledon, just outside of London.

Gillian and Clive and Trevor had come over on the S. S. Samaria about a month ago and are now living not far from each other with families in Newton. Daniel's temporary home is in Brookline.

Clive and Trevor, being brothers, co-operated somewhat on their messages home. Just before the program went on the air young Clive ran over to his foster-mother who was sitting nearby watching and whispered, "What shall I say?" When the time came for him to speak he got out a swashbuckling "Hello" but then he had a little trouble about the "God bless you" that he wanted to add, because Clive is an unsentimental sturdy young man even if he is only eight, and you could see that he and his mother and dad didn't say things like that to each other.

Sees Opportunities

Daniel comes from the Shoreditch section of London and he thinks that there is infinite opportunity for the boy who starts out being poor and obscure to get on in America and go as far as he likes. In London, he says, it is very different. Only the brightest children get the opportunities for further education. And that, he thinks, is why there are more people in England who are contented to be carpenters, bus drivers, laborers with their hands, than there are here.

Daniel came across the Atlantic in August on the Liner Duchess of Atholl and had his fourteenth birthday three days out.

The children were each given a line of a verse to say. The verse was:

He met her in the meadow as the sun was sinking low
They walked along together in the twilight's afterglow
She waited until patiently he had lowered all the bars,
Her soft eyes bent upon him as radiant as the stars;
She neither smiled nor thanked him, in fact she knew not how,
For he was just a farmer lad and she was a Jersey cow.

This brought on a lot of gleeful laughter over the surprise ending. Then each child told a joke or asked a riddle, and the program was over. A pretty young woman came in with a handful of ice-cream cones and the photographers took pictures and Bob Emery gave all the children autographed photos of himself for souvenirs.

The courage and casual gallantry of these children must have been comforting to their listening parents. Certainly to the small studio-audience and staff they were ambassadors from England that couldn't have been bettered.

L. B. H.

Willkie in N. E. Adds New Zest To Tour

Continued from Page 1

tory today, Mr. Willkie started right off to step up the tempo of his campaign.

He took a fast campaign and made it faster: he took a hard campaign and made it harder.

"And am I tired?" Mr. Willkie asked. "Some people have said so but it's news to me. I never felt better and fresher in my life. And let me tell you, Franklin Roosevelt is going to have to make a lot more military inspections before this campaign is over."

Well Connecticut certainly knew that the Republican presidential candidate was on hand. While his special train used to stop at eight to 12 cities and towns along its route, Mr. Willkie's motor cavalcade took in the State in a grand sweep, traveling 116 miles, visiting 30 communities encompassing two-thirds of the 1,650,000 population of all Connecticut.

And in heightening the speed and scope of his campaign itinerary, Mr. Willkie is vividly heightening the directness and force of his campaign oratory, driving home such pointed and searching questions at his political opponents as will either draw the President into reply, or draw voters to his own cause—or both.

Bound to Get at Him

The fact is that Mr. Willkie is giving renewed evidence that if Mr. Roosevelt doesn't take himself into this presidential campaign, Mr. Willkie is going to take the campaign to Mr. Roosevelt more bluntly, more specifically, more challengingly than he has done heretofore.

Mr. Willkie wants to know, for example, exactly how the President stands on the fourth term, even if he won't discuss the third term.

The Republican leader, in fact, is underlining at every opportunity, the "undemocratic" refusal of the "third-term candidate" to discuss the issues in the campaign, to explain to the voters why he is breaking the two-term tradition and to face the questions which Mr. Willkie is repeatedly asking.

Mr. Willkie actually set the key of what is to come in the course of his Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts tour in his final and near midnight speech in New York City last night when he brought his audience to the normally strong Democratic Bronx to its feet by demanding:

How About Fourth Term

"I have asked Franklin Roosevelt about the third term. Now I'd like to ask him what he thinks about a fourth term?"

Then signaling the start of his long expected heavy caliber drive at the leader of the New Deal, Mr. Willkie put this to his audience: "Does anybody here think the President is trying to keep us out of war?"

"No," the crowd shouted back.

And again:

"Does anybody in this audience think the President tried to pack the Supreme Court merely because some of its members were old?"

"No," returned the crowd, with interest.

"And does anybody still think so, now that he has appointed a 73-year-old man as Secretary of War?

"And when Mr. Roosevelt called two Republicans to Cabinet posts just before the Philadelphia Convention, did he do it for national unity or was it a political trick?"

"A trick," replied the crowd.

"Does anybody really believe the President was drafted?"

Nobody did.

"Was he nominated in a free and open convention?"

"No."

"No, indeed he was not. That convention was manipulated by three of the most vicious bosses alive, one of them a citizen of this State. Well, here is some more truth-telling. Here is an Administration pretending to be liberal and pure trying to capture this election by fraud."

Then Mr. Willkie at the height of his man-to-man speak-my-mind-with-no-piece-of-paper - in-my-hand style, what observers said was the most solid and enthusiastic reaction from any audience so far during this campaign trip by pausing for dramatic emphasis and then hurling the words out:

"Are there any secret understandings about the United States entry into the war that we don't know about?" There was an instant of silence as the audience grasped the import of the question—then came a strong "yes."

"I have a right to ask Franklin D. Roosevelt," Mr. Willkie continued, "what are the understandings about America's involvement in war in Europe or Asia at this time?

Covenants Not Open

"The rumor goes around. I hear it everywhere I go. People are asking: 'Does this country have a secret understanding about the war?'"

Mr. Willkie then went over ground covered before Philadelphia, saying, "If you elect me President it will be the people who go to war."

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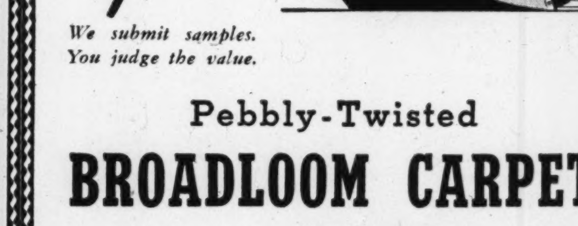

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9x 6	$ 45.30	$ 31.74	12x10	$ 97.47	$ 67.87
9x10	73.10	50.90	12x12	116.00	80.64
9x12	87.00	59.95	12x13.6	129.90	90.22
9x15	107.85	74.85	12x15	143.80	99.80
9x18	128.70	89.22	12x18	171.60	118.96
9x21	149.55	103.59	12x21	199.40	137.12

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In personnel, research, materials, equipment, and motorized units for swift mobilization of its construction and repair facilities this Company stands ready to meet any defense demands that may be made on it. It has a staunch, well-protected plant. It has at its disposal, in the development and manufacture of equipment, the facilities of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and the Western Electric Company. The Company's sound and conservative financial policy, backed by the resources of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, places it in a position to meet any sudden and heavy demands for emergency expansion and operation.

For many months, plans have been perfected and equipment and materials earmarked in anticipation of large and rapid expansion of the communications load.

For these reasons, the Company is able to say that it is prepared *now* to carry its full share of the burdens of Defense; that it is prepared *now* to meet whatever demands the Defense Program may place on it.

J. J. Robinson

PRESIDENT

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Harvard Has Everything to Gain and Nothing to Lose—B. U. Manpower Depleted

Not Much Can Be Expected Of Crimson This Saturday

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the football game at the Stadium this coming Saturday afternoon Harvard has everything to gain and nothing to lose. The Crimsons are facing the vaunted Michigan eleven led by a devastating blocker and an elusive high-scoring runner, Tom Harmon. These two, augmented by a balanced eleven, are expected to win and probably by a comfortable margin.

With such admitted prospects in view, the Crimson has a grand opportunity in that all Dick Harlow's team is expected to do is try. And with only that requirement the Crimsons might try a little harder, play a little better, and win, lose or draw, gain fame unto themselves.

The Harvard first team might offer more than a little opposition too, but lack of depth should bring about too heavy a burden for the starters and a consequent rout. The Wolverines are said to lack depth also, but their lack of depth is based more upon the depth of teams sporting a much better rating than the Harvards.

When Floyd Stahl and Wes Fesler returned from their scouting trip of the Michigan-Michigan State game, they sincerely heaped unstinted praise upon the work of "One-Man Gang" Evashevski for his ability to block and receive passes and upon Tom Harmon as a runner, kicker, passer and blocker. No one at Harvard has intimated any part of the ability of these two.

Crimson Is Building

It hardly seems probable that Michigan might have what is termed an "off" day here and even if they should encounter a letdown it is not reasonable to picture it sufficient to equalize the two elevens. The Crimson is in the process of building and without such material as that which wears the Maize and Blue colors.

Because of Harmon and Evashevski, few of the other Michigan gridmen are known to the football world in general. According to Fesler Michigan is three deep at each end position and all are six footers good enough for any club. At one tackle post is a 212-pound boy named Al Wistert who is light as a cat on his feet. The starting guards, Ralph Fritz and Milo Sukup, have held their posts three years and the other tackle is Reuben Kelto, who could make most elevens.

Marblehead Boy

At center is a Marblehead boy named Bob Ingalls, who did part time duty last year subbing for Evashevski. These two will back up the Michigan line on defense and the Harvard ball carriers will discover something about being tackled if they poke their noses beyond the forward wall. These Wolverines are hard hitters and good tacklers all through the starting line-up.

It appears, in the face of such opposition, a little wistful to hope much from the Crimson with its best passer, Don McNicol out of action and Charlie Spreyer, a good football player without much speed and short on practice and condition, the only tailback. Capt. Joe Gardella is being groomed to replace McNichol but time is too short to expect much.

Short by Comparison

Bill Brown and Mort Waldstein are supposed to divide Gardella's former duties, but Brown has seen little action and the latter has not played in a varsity game as yet. They will surprise their own coaches, not to mention Michigan, if they hold up. The forward line has been molded into a steady if not a resourceful defensive gesture and much will depend upon their stand as to whether Mr. Harmon has a field day in the stadium or not. Loren MacKinney at left end should match the visitors, but the others have far to go yet.

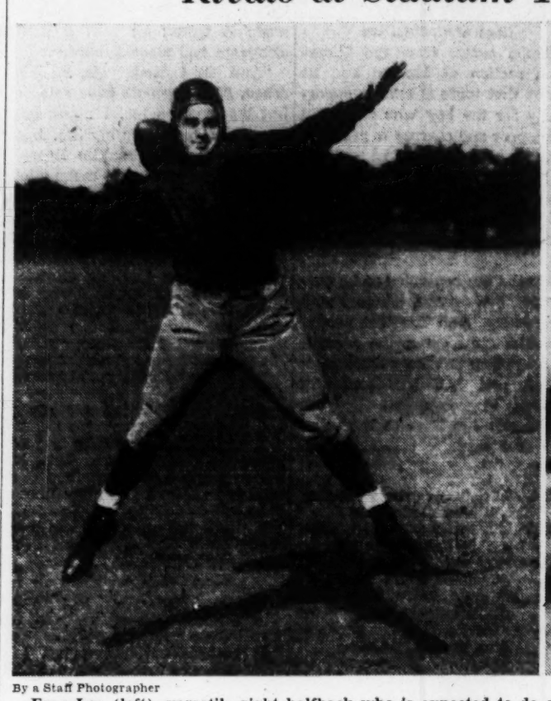
It is even doubtful if Michigan will need to rely on more than a very limited number of plays to handle Harvard. On the other hand the Crimson probably will need a diversified and deceptive attack to pile up any sort of respectable yardage. Better kicking and passing than has been exhibited by Harvard in the one game to date and vastly improved blocking, speed and deception are things Harlow is seeking this week.

To See Harmon

All things are possible, but on paper you cannot concede Harvard much more than a right to be in the Stadium the same day with Michigan, never mind such a thought as victory.

From the spectator's angle, however, this is an opportunity to view one of the really great teams of the country and one of, if not the greatest scoring back in the country, Mr. Harmon. If he does run rough-shod over the Crimsons often and early, he will not likely be on the field very long.

Rivals at Stadium This Coming Week End



By a Staff Photographer

Fran Lee (left), versatile right halfback who is expected to do a large part of the Harvard ball carrying against the Wolverines, and Forrest "One-Man Gang" Evashevski, captain and blocking back of the Michigan visitors, who is credited with being personally responsible for many of Tom Harmon's long runs.

Bears to Play More Open Game

Satisfied with the improvement of the Bears' forward passing attack against the Cincinnati Bengals, Head Coach Eddie Casey will spend the remaining days of this week working on new formations to use against the New York Yankees in Sunday's game at Fenway Park.

"We gave our passers a great deal more protection Sunday," said Casey, "and our defense against passes was much better. I am working on several passing plays which start from a spread formation. The Bears fans like the wide-open game and that's what we're going to give them."

Casey is fortunate to have such a fine all-round player as Ernie Wheeler in the Bears' starting backfield. Wheeler, a starter for the Chicago Cardinals last season, can kick, run and pass the ball. With Wheeler in the tail back spot, the opposition never knows what to expect.

The versatile play of Keith Ranspot, the former Southern Methodist end, was one of the many bright spots in the Bears' Sunday victory over the Bengals. Ranspot, who stands 6 feet 3 and weighs over 200, was an All-America selection the year he led his team to the Rose Bowl. Ranspot has unusual stamina and can play 60 minutes if necessary.

The forward passing of Andy Karpus, the former University of Detroit star, makes the Bears' second backfield a more formidable unit. Karpus made several fine passes which paved the way for the Bears' 29-7 victory. The Bears completed more than half of their passes against the Bengals and were much more alert on the defense, intercepting several enemy tosses.

Coach Casey believes that the Yankees will be a much stronger team than the Cincinnati eleven. In their opening game, the Yanks scored twice against Columbus, the team that held the Bears scoreless. It is also reported that the Yankees will be strengthened by the addition of several new players. The presence of George Seabury of Yale, Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, Harland Gustafson of Pennsylvania and Spencer Manrodt of Brown adds an Ivy College tint to the contest.

Navy Guards Against Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 9—Navy will have to wrest the air from Princeton to win Saturday. The Tigers have on hand the same passing combination that swept Navy to a one-sided 28-0 defeat last fall. Howard Stanley, Tiger captain this year, was on the scoring end of three passes against Navy in 1939—likewise Bob Peters and Dave Allerdice who tossed these aerials, are still wearing Tiger numbers.

Frank Foster, Navy scout, saw the Princeton-Vanderbilt game and returned to Annapolis under the impression that the battle on Saturday will be a race between Navy's ground attack and Princeton's passing game. By a strange twist, press accounts state that Tad Wieman of Princeton is working like a beaver to bolster his ground attack, whereas Coach Larson is trying to smooth up Navy's aerial offense and defense.

Last season Princeton completed 67 passes in 153 attempts gaining an average of about 16 yards on each pass. With practically the same combination available this season, it is easily apparent as to why Navy fears the air. In 1939 Princeton completed 11 passes against Navy for 195 yards.

Both Princeton and Navy have rangy lines this year. The two teams are about equal in weight with experience somewhat on the side of the Tigers.

Navy hopes to meet the passing of Peters and Allerdice with two sophomores, Bill Busik and Howard Clark. A third excellent passer on Navy's squad is Sammy Boothe, a south-paw. To pair up with this group Navy has Willis Maxson and Bob Zoeller. These are new combinations this year who have never played against Princeton. They have figured prominently in the limited Navy passing evidenced so far in the two early season games.

It is anticipated that Penn scouts will watch the game Saturday with unusual interest. Princeton, after the Navy game, moves on to meet powerful Penn Oct. 19, whereas Navy will face Penn on Nov. 2. Undoubtedly Princeton and Penn will be rivals for high rating in the Ivy League before the season ends. Last season Navy met Princeton just one week before the Army-Navy game . . . this season Army must face the Tigers exactly one week before meeting Navy.

The First Battalion of the Regiment of Midshipmen will attend the Princeton-Navy game. They will be accompanied by the Navy Band, goat and usual game groups such as the Midshipmen's Drum and Bugle Corps and cheer leaders.

Terrier Chiefs Concerned About Game With Manhattan

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a gloomy day on all fronts at Boston University's Nickerson Field yesterday. The afternoon held a threat of rain which later became an actuality. A few freshmen, conspicuous by the absence of other players, were fooling with a ball on the practice field. In the clubhouse, Head Coach Pat Hanley and his assistants, Al Kawal and Walt Holmer, sat shaking their heads, breaking the silence with occsional monosyllables.

"Ah, me," sighed Pat.

"Ah, me," agreed Kawal and Holmer in unison.

Hanley got up to look out the window at the practice field. Then he turned to look out another window. "Don't see any of the boys yet," he said.

He returned to his chair, slumping down at full length. He perked up a bit as the radio in the room brought the World Series game to a close. "Didn't think the Reds could do it," he declared, "did you, Al?"

"Nope," agreed Kawal.

"Neither did I," said Holmer.

Back to Gridiron

The end of the ball game brought Hanley back to the gridiron, that is at least vocally for football is never far from his thoughts.

"Well," he declared, "it's just as I said the other day at the football writers' luncheon. We had one of the best teams in prospect since I began here at Boston University seven years ago, but now the whole thing seems to be crashing down around my ears.

"I don't like to dwell on the injuries that have cropped up among the boys, but it appears to me that so many have come along that I will have to ask my first-stringers to perform iron-man roles against Manhattan at the Polo Grounds Friday night. I haven't got the necessary reserves. And believe me, those Jaspers are no team to try any funny stuff with. Remember, they beat us 26-0 last year?"

Lanata Out

Hanley and his staff really have something to be concerned about. Just as a matter of record, he lost Lanata for the season even before a game had been played. Then in a scrimmage he lost Gus Sullivan, one of his star backs, and Gus may not be able to return until the final two games. Last Saturday in the Upsala game his outstanding guard and possibly the best player on the team, Ken Skorapowski, was injured and Hanley will be without his services for at least 10 days.

In addition, several other boys, including Carl Erickson, Skorapowski's substitute, and Walter Williams and Ralph Salvati, two star backs, were bumped more than slightly, although Salvati's status is the only one in question for Friday's game.

Out to Field

Hanley was still shaking his head as he went out to the field. "Here it is, four o'clock and look, we have only three varsity men on the field. Those lates classes the boys have on Tuesdays and Thursdays certainly cut into our practice sessions."

It is upon the line that the burden will fall most heavily in the game with Manhattan. Capt. Jim McDonald and George Murphy at end, George Radulski and either Ray Valas or Johnny Wedemyer at tackle, Charlie Cremens and Carl Erickson at guard, and Sid Michaels at center, all may be called upon to play the greater part of the contest.

Guards Feel Load

The guards and tackles especially will feel the load, for the reserves are more willing than capable. At guard Hanley can insert John Boyjian and Olindo Borghesani, while at tackle he can use Anthony Fontana, Roy Hjelm, or a converted end Bob Brown, but all of these boys have seen little service this fall.

The backfield is a little better off, but only because Pat was well fortified there when the season opened. The opening four will probably be Walter Williams, Johnny Connearney, Jim Cassidy, and Al Clark, with Aidan Burnell, Charlie Thomas, Frankie Provinzano, George Pantano, and possibly Salvati ready for insertion.

However, Hanley may be set for the game, one thing may be certain. The Terriers will be in there to the last whistle, and if they and the coaching staff have anything to say about it, the affair will be no rout.

The long-awaited extra lights for evening practice are in the process of erection at Nickerson Field. They are being placed along the sidelines up to the 50-yard line, and with the set already at one end of the field will afford quite an area for practice.

Sport Siftings

A poll was recently taken of the Notre Dame football players and they voted Capt. Tom Harmon of Michigan as their "favorite athlete." . . . The first Tennessee football player to win a pilot's license in the United States student aviation training course was Fred Newman who is playing the "wingback" position. . . . Of the three football games the Iowa eleven will play at home, that with Purdue has drawn the biggest demand for tickets to date. The Wisconsin game comes next and the Illinois game third.

Don Reece, tackle, and Darold Jenkins, center, on the University of Missouri eleven, use motorcycles on which to transport themselves around the campus . . . Coach George A. Munger of Pennsylvania has been drilling his backs in the art of intercepting opponents' forward passes instead of knocking them down . . . What may be the first football record of the season was made by Jerome Szafran of St. Joseph High School, Oil City, Pa., when he ran 109 yards for a touchdown. The play was on a fake kick from nine yards behind his own goal line.

⁂

Yale will have two excellent forward passers in its backfield this fall with Ray Anderson, who was ineligible last year, joining forces with Ted Harrison, the star baseball pitcher and a back on last fall's eleven . . . After naming a captain for each game since 1934, Pittsburgh has a captain for the entire season this fall and he was named by the coach . . . When Michigan defeated Stanford in 1902 only 15 players accompanied Head Coach Yost and only 11 of them got into the game. And Michigan won 49 to 0.

⁂

Chick Hatcher, Auburn's head cheerleader, plays a trumpet in one of Auburn's two leading orchestras. . . . The fastest player on the Auburn football squad is Charles Finney, a sophomore from Buffalo, Ala. He can run the 100-yard dash in 10s. . . .Auburn will celebrate home coming day Nov. 9 with Clemson as the rival football team. . . . Neil Collins, new president of the Auburn Alumni Association of Montgomery played on the Auburn varsity basketball team in his undergraduate days.

World Series Facts

By the Associated Press

Final Standings:

	W	L
Cincinnati (N. L.)	4	3
Detroit (A. L.)	3	4

First Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
Detroit (A. L.)	7	10	1
Cincinnati (N. L.)	2	8	3

Batteries: Newsom and Sullivan; Derringer, Moore, Riddle, and Wilson, Baker.
Attendance, 31,793.

Second Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
Detroit (A. L.)	3	3	1
Cincinnati (N. L.)	5	9	0

Batteries: Rowe, Gorsica and Tebbetts; Walters and Wilson.
Attendance, 30,640.

Third Game (at Detroit)

	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N. L.)	4	10	1
Detroit (A. L.)	7	13	1

Batteries: Turner, Moore, Beggs, and Lombardi, Baker; Bridges and Tebbetts.
Attendance, 52,877.

Fourth Game (at Detroit)

	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N. L.)	5	11	1
Detroit (A. L.)	2	5	1

Batteries: Derringer and Wilson; Trout, Smith, McKain, and Sullivan.
Attendance, 54,003.

Fifth Game (at Detroit)

	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N. L.)	0	3	0
Detroit (A. L.)	8	13	0

Batteries: Newsom and Sullivan; Thompson, Moore, Vander Meer, Hutchings and Wilson.
Attendance, 55,189.

Sixth Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
Detroit (A. L.)	0	5	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	4	10	2

Batteries: Rowe, Gorsica, Hutchinson and Tebbetts; Walters and Wilson.
Attendance, 30,481.

Seventh Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
Detroit (A. L.)	1	6	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	2	7	1

Batteries: Newsom and Sullivan; Derringer and Wilson.
Attendance, 26,769 (correct; revised).
Seventh game attendance and financial figures:
Attendance, 26,769.
Receipts, $120,794.75.
Advisory Council, $18,119.21.
Clubs' and leagues' share, $102,675.54.
Total attendance and financial figures, seven games:
Attendance, 281,842.
Receipts, $1,221,817.84.
Players' pool (first four games only)* $373,830.56.
Advisory council*, $183,273.07.
Clubs' and leagues' share,* $664,714.61.

*Does not include share in $100,000 broadcast rights.

Michigan Crowds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 9—The attendance at the Michigan Stadium Saturday for the Michigan-Michigan State football game reached 65,438 to become the largest crowd to gather in any stadium in the country that week end, reports show.

The large crowd that gathered was not only a testamonial to the classic, but came in the face of a World Series game being played simultaneously in Detroit.

Weather conditions permitting, it is now anticipated that the final game in the Michigan stadium this year with Northwestern will reach the capacity peak.

Durocher Signs

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Leo Durocher will manage the Brooklyn Dodgers again next year.

Larry MacPhail, president of the club, announced today that the fiery little infielder signed his 1941 contract during the World Series and that it had been approved by the club's board of directors. Salary terms were not disclosed.

The announcement ended the rumors that Leo would not be back next season since MacPhail had indicated he preferred a playing manager and Durocher played in only 62 games this year. Last year, his first at the helm of the Dodgers, Leo guided the club into third place and this year finished second.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—This could be taken either as a big boost for the Michigan State football team or a knock against Ohio State. Mal Eldard, Purdue coach, warned his team that if they expect to beat the Spartans they will have to "play 60 minutes of the same kind of football we played in the last half against Ohio State." It was in the last half that Purdue pushed the bigger Buckeyes around and nearly won the game.

⁂

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Don Elser of St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan., is a frank football coach. The former Notre Dame fullback admitted making 47 mistakes in one game. They all came in the second half, too, he told the "College of Complaint," an organization of fans and coaches. St. Benedict's lost, of course, 0-33 to Wichita U.

⁂

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—North Carolina fears Texas Christian's passing attack and has the figures to show why. The Tar Heels point out that such famous flingers as Davey O'Brien and Sammy Baugh compiled college records of .482 and .458 for completing passes while so far T. C. U.'s aces, Kyle Gillespie and Jack Odle, have averages of .538 and .495. Last season the Horned Frogs completed 49 per cent of their passes and they've made it an even .500 in two games this season.

⁂

HELENA, Mont.—"Peace!" is the password on the campuses of Montana University and Montana State College. Their student representatives met in neutral Helena and decided that there would be no more raiding of each other's grounds prior to their annual football encounter.

⁂

PHILADELPHIA — It seems Pennsylvania must be counting on making plenty of mid-field gains against Yale Saturday. Coach George Munger has been giving his squad special tutoring on how to overcome the seven-man goal line defense that has made "Hold 'Em Yale" more than just a by-word.

⁂

EUGENE, Ore.—Oregon's Webfoots haven't done any scoring by the field goal route so far this season but their rivals might do well to remember it has been an Oregon specialty in the two seasons Tex Oliver has been coach. In 1938 Jimmy Nicholson booted three three-pointers and last season Tex developed Jay Graybeal into a booter and he also kicked three.

Middlebury Prepares For Game With Union

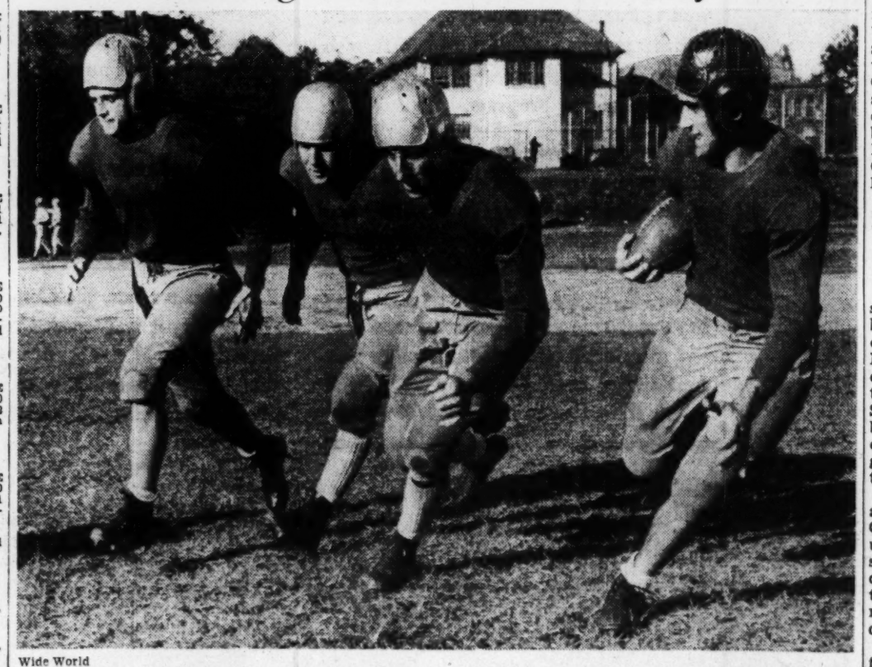
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 9—A sad and badly disillusioned Middlebury College football squad worked out yesterday afternoon at Porter Field after their recent one-sided defeat by Tufts in preparation for the annual game with Union next Saturday afternoon here in Middlebury. Fresh from a 13-to-0 win over Hobart, Union will enter the game favored to give the Panthers their third defeat of the season.

Coach Ben Beck has discovered a potentially great passer in Don Chapman, who in the closing minutes of the Jumbo tilt was responsible for Middlebury's lone touchdown when he marched the Panthers up the field, via the aerial route, throwing passes to the receivers with accuracy and speed.

Union, like Middlebury, lacks first class reserves, which in turn may result in two "iron-man" teams on the field at Porter Field this week end.

Waiting for Boston University



Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—Group of Manhattan University backs practicing for the Friday night game in the Polo Grounds against Pat Hanley's Boston University eleven. Left to right: Bill Proch, Capt. Frank Gnup, Ed Wysocki and Lorenzo Castiglione.

Hall in Second Place

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Parker Hall, who came out of Mississippi to become a pro football star in his first year with Cleveland last season, is on his way to the top again. National League statistics released yesterday show Hall has moved into second place in forward passing efficiency and ground gaining.

In yards gained his 152 total is second to "freshman" Banks McFadden of Brooklyn, with 215 Hall's passing average of .510, on 25 complete in 49 tries, makes him runner-up to veteran Sammy Baugh of the Washington Redskins, with 28 out of 40 for .700. Davey O'Brien of the Philadelphia Eagles, in third place, has thrown more than twice as many aerials as any other player, with 46 of 103 for .557 yards and a .446 percentage.

Don Looney, Eagles Rookie, is the leading pass-receiver and tied for first place in scoring with Jimmy Johnston of the Redskins at four touchdowns each. Looney has caught 21 passes for 312 yards. Leading field goal kicker is Armand Niccolai of the Pittsburgh Steelers, who has booted four in eight attempts.

City Explodes

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Queen City exploded last night.

With a roar of victory it has waited 21 years to loose, Cincinnati clamored a mighty approval of its World Champion Reds.

Ticker tape, confetti, shredded books and serpentine swirled down from office buildings, draping trolley wires and poles and littering ankle-deep the sidewalks where crowds jammed tight for a glimpse of the players.

"It looks like Lindbergh might be coming down Walnut Street after his first flight and run into Admiral Byrd, back from an arctic exploration," one spectator shouted above the din.

The celebration started in the seventh inning at Crosley Field when the Reds pushed across the two runs that beat the Detroit Tigers. When it will stop, nobody wanted to guess.

Traffic was a mad maze, and hotel lobbies were so jammed that doormen battled back all but the properly credentialed.

The steadfastly loyal Red rooters were everywhere. Dinners grew cold in suburban homes as celebrants warmed to the carnival spirit. And, if they remembered it, they promptly forgot that a year ago today the New York Yankees left them a sorry city.

Football Shorts

Fans Torn Three Ways Saturday

There will be more than a ripple of interest in Boston football teams this coming Saturday. Fans will be torn three ways—toward Fenway Park and the return to action of the Boston College Eagles, toward Harvard Stadium, where Michigan and Tom Harmon will be digging up the turf, and toward Medford, where Lew Manly will send his surprising Tufts eleven against Bates.

While it is taken for granted that Tufts may draw a little larger gate than usual, it will be interesting to see whether Harvard or Boston College draws the bigger crowd. The answer probably lies in the question of whether the fans like to watch a heralded star and outstanding team such as Michigan in action, no matter what the competition, or whether they prefer to watch a better football game among two fairly well-matched elevens such as B. C. and Temple.

It is unfortunate that two such attractions had to come on the same day, and at the present writing it appears that if either is going to be the loser, it will be Boston College. The feeling seems to be that Michigan is here only once during the season, while there will be many more chances to see the Eagles on the field.

⁂

Coach Dick Harlow continued his preparations to stop Harmon yesterday by shifting Joe Koufman back to the right end spot he held down part of last season. Harlow hopes that he and Loren MacKinney will be able to take care of the Michigan flash's end sweeps. In Koufman's guard spot he put Don Lowry, his general utility lineman who now may have found a regular position. In practice yesterday, End Coach Wes Fesler again impersonated Harmon.

⁂

Boston College was hit in a vital spot yesterday when it became known that Joe Zabilski would be unable to assume his guard duties for the Temple game. Zabilski, regular guard for three years and partner of George Kerr, was injured in a scrimmage Monday. Frank Galvani has been nominated by Coach Frank Leahy to take his place.

⁂

Tufts was glad to hear that the popular Murray Kenney, who was injured in the Middlebury game and thought to be through for the season, will return in three weeks. Lew Manly hasn't too many players at best, and is anxiously awaiting Kenney's return. The Jumbo coach conducted a dummy scrimmage yesterday, preferring not to engage in contact work.

⁂

Jimmy Dunn is evidently satisfied with his Northeastern offense. Now he is concentrating on defense. After his team showed its ability to run all over the field against American International last Saturday, Dunn believes it necessary to stop the other fellow from getting under way. Consequently he spent the entire practice session yesterday in a defensive drill for the Springfield attack the boys will face Saturday.

⁂

Whatever it was that Dartmouth failed to do in its game with Franklin and Marshall last Saturday, Coach Earl Blaik is making certain it won't happen again. Although he refused to name any changes until after practice today, it was noticed yesterday that six new men saw service on the varsity eleven at various intervals. When Blaik does announce the changes, it is expected they will amount to the biggest Indian shake-up of the year.

⁂

Coach Joe Sheeketski, another of Saturday's victims, also experimented widely in yesterday's session. In his line he kept only his two regular sophomore ends, Murphy and Roberts, at their positions. He did, however, keep together his first-string backfield of Saba, Sullivan, Osmanski, and Grigas.

⁂

Yale's preparations for Penn Saturday are not made any easier for Coach Ducky Pond as the status of Hovey Seymour, the Elis' best runner and kicker, remains in doubt. Seymour, along with Ray Anderson, was on the sidelines yesterday, and while Anderson is expected to be in shape by game time, it is questionable whether Seymour will be able to play.

Bates Indoors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 9 — Rain forced the Bates team indoors yesterday but the practice program of correcting mistakes made in the New Hampshire game and preparing the offense for Tufts went along just the same.

Considerable time was spent on pass defense as well as offense. The defense seems to be the weakest point, for here it was that the New Hampshire Wildcats took advantage of their Bobcat opponents as they rolled up their one-sided margin. On the offensive work in the air, Tom Flanagan is leading the throwers with a total of eight completions out of 12 attempts.

Basketball Lecture

A lecture and demonstration on basketball will be given next Monday night by Chuck Taylor, nationally known authority on the game, at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gym in Charlestown. Taylor, who is now making a national tour with his lecture, will include motion pictures with his lecture, and will demonstrate fundamentals, ball handling, basket shooting, and screen plays. The affair will be held under the auspices of the Boys' Clubs of Boston.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Bobby Riggs topped Frank Kovacs, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, in finals of Pacific Coast tennis championship. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan won women's crown.

Cincinnati Pitching Stilled Bats of Detroit Tigers to Win 1940 World Series

Red's Pitching Predominated In Lengthy Seven-Game Affair

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9—After five straight years of the losing end of the World Series, the National League came through with flying colors. This memorable 1940 season was theirs unchallenged. A complete rout of the cocky American League, a clean sweep in inter-league competition.

It started with the All-Star classic and closed with an impressive win for Cincinnati's underrated Reds in the seventh game World Series which ended here yesterday with a 2-1 win for Paul Derringer. And unexcitable, fatherly, capable Deacon Bill McKechnie was inthe driver's seat each time.

The loud bats of the Detroit Tigers had their moments in this series, as everyone expected they would. Bruce Campbell came out with a .360 batting average. Hank Greenberg did .357, with a homer, triple, two doubles, five runs scored and five driven in. Mike Higgins came through with a .333 mark and six runs pushed over. Young Barney McCosky toured the course in .300.

But in the final reckoning, it was Cincinnati's famed pitching and air-tight defense that prevailed. With big Derringer playing the vital hero's role, Bill McKechnie's strong mound staff and agile infield mastered the long-range power that had steamrolled Del Baker's slower outfit to a last-minute pennant in the American League. In the important sixth game, with his back against the wall, Bucky Walters received the typically brilliant support of his mates, muffled Detroit's heavy guns and set the stage for Derringer's clincher yesterday at Crosley Field.

Reds Handed Runs

Critics everywhere are saying today that the Tigers handed the Reds those two decisive runs in the seventh inning of the final. Frank McCormick led off the inning with a clean double that rolled to the 382-foot marker in left center field. But most of the boys in the press box contend that when Jimmy Ripple drove one of BoBo's pitches against the low right field screen a moment later, McCormick should have been caught at the plate.

Right fielder Bruce Campbell threw the ball back to the middle of the infield. Dick Bartell took it while McCormick was still halfway between third base and home. But the Tiger shortstop stood to the spot, ignoring the flying Reds first baseman as he streaked toward the scoring station.

Mental Lapse

That was the tying marker. Wilson immediately sacrificed Ripple to third, from which point he scored the deciding run on Myers' fly to deep center—one of the hardest hit balls of the Series. However, such are the fortunes of baseball. A lapse in defense is all part of the game. When a team has one, it must pay the penalty. This time it was a costly one. When the Tigers needed the full strength of their defense, they didn't have it; when the Reds needed it, they did. So today the McKechnie men are champions of the baseball world and take home the winner's slice of the juicy Series melon. Incidentally, it was Cincinnati's first classic crown since 1919.

Hero worship in this series was thrown in several directions. First, there were Derringer and Walters, McKechnie's aces, who won all four games—much as the Dean brothers had done for the Cardinals back in 1934, for the previous National League triumph in classic play. Walters brought the champs from behind twice, once with a five-hit shutout, and he hit a homer. Derringer dropped the opener, but came back strong with winning five and seven hitters. He deserved a shutout in the final. The lone Tiger run was unearned.

Werber Led Regulars

There was Billy Werber, who led all regulars in the Series with a .370 batting average and a rare defensive exhibition at third base. He crossed the plate five times and drove in two mates. His fielding was particularly brilliant in the sixth game, to help Walters achieve his shutout.

Then there was Jimmy Wilson, the veteran player coach, who at an age when most athletes are watching from the sidelines, appeared behind the bat in six of the seven contests and finished with a stout .352 stick mark. He exceeded McKechnie's expectations in filling the shoes of the injured Lombardi.

Jimmy Ripple capably filled that much discussed hole in left field for the Reds. He hit .333, had six runs batted in, broke up the second game with a two-run homer and contributed the fielding gem of the Series in the fifth game at Briggs Stadium. Ival Goodman, although he failed to lift his average above .300—he closed at .275—paced the titleholders with five runs driven in and five tallied.

Other Heroes

But there were other heroes. BoBo Newsom put up a great battle for the losing Tiger cause. Twice he put them out in front with his whistling fast ball and pinwheel wind-up, the third time he made a courageous stand, but failed. He matched Derringer in the hit column and might have become the first World Series moundsman in 20 years to annex three triumphs in the same classic if the Cincinnati defense had been behind him; or had Bartell not gone to sleep in that crucial seventh game. BoBo literally pitched his heart out as the shadows lengthened over Crosley Field and even National Leaguers are saying today that he deserved a richer reward. The big fellow is the No. 1 hero in a lot of sports columns, even though the Tigers lost.

The final yesterday was one of the most evenly pitched games in classic history. Newsom threw just 90 pitches and not once had a three-and-two count on a batter. Derringer, who of course hurled to three more hitters than his Tiger rival, tossed 95 balls.

Won in the Eighth

Derringer actually won that final in the eighth inning. Charley Gehringer led off with a single between Eddie Joost and McCormick, but Paul bore down and got Greenberg, York and Campbell on fly balls.

Said Manager Del Baker of the Tigers in the clubhouse at the close of the Series: "I don't mind losing to a great ball club like the Reds, and I'd rather lost to Bill McKechnie than any other manager in the National League. I have no regrets for my club in defeat. Every man gave his best effort in all seven games. I say without hesitation that the best club won."

General Manager Warren Giles told the Reds to keep their uniforms and jackets as souvenirs.

It was odd that the only stolen base of the Series should go to Wilson, perhaps the slowest active member of either team. He advanced to second when Newsom had a mental lapse in the second inning yesterday.

Gehringer, who may have been playing in his final World Series, accepted 36 chances at second base without an error. Joost had 27 chances at second for the Reds.

The total receipts of $1,321,817.84, including the cash for broadcasting rights, was a new record. The old mark of $1,304,399.40 was set by the Giants and Yankees in the six-game classic of 1936. The total attendance this time was 281,842.

Composite Box Score

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 (AP)—Following is the composite box score of the seven games in the 1940 World Series:

DETROIT	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Bartell ss	7	26	2	7	2	0	0	3	3	3	.269	13	12	1	.962
Croucher ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
xFox	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
McCosky cf	7	23	5	7	1	0	0	1	7	0	.304	19	0	0	1.000
Gehringer 2b	7	28	3	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	.214	17	20	0	1.000
Greenberg lf	7	28	5	10	2	1	1	6	2	5	.357	12	0	0	1.000
York 1b	7	26	3	6	0	1	1	2	4	7	.231	60	2	0	1.000
Campbell rf	7	25	4	9	1	0	1	5	4	4	.360	17	0	0	1.000
Higgins 3b	7	24	2	8	3	1	1	6	3	3	.333	4	30	2	.944
zzSullivan c	5	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	.154	23	2	0	1.000
yTebbetts c	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	13	3	1	.941
Newsom p	3	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.100	2	0	0	1.000
Rowe p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Gorsica p	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	6	0	1.000
Bridges p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Trout p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Smith p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
zAverill	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
McKain p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Hutchinson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	7	228	28	56	9	3	4	24	30	30	.246	180	80	4	.985

x—Batted for Bartell ninth inning fourth game.
y—Batted for McKain ninth inning fourth game.
z—Batted for Smith sixth inning fourth game and for Gorsica eighth inning sixth game and Newsom ninth inning seventh game.
zz—Batted for Bartell eighth inning sixth game.

CINCINNATI	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Werber 3b	7	27	5	10	4	0	0	2	4	2	.370	9	16	2	.926
M. McCor'ick cf	7	29	2	9	3	0	0	2	1	6	.310	24	1	1	.962
Goodman rf	7	29	5	8	2	0	0	5	0	3	.276	10	0	0	1.000
F. McCor'ick 1b	7	28	2	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	.214	58	4	1	.984
Ripple lf	7	21	3	7	2	0	1	6	4	2	.333	14	0	0	1.000
Arnovich lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	0	0	1.000
Wilson c	6	17	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	.353	26	2	0	1.000
aRiggs	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	0	0	.000
Baker c	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.250	7	0	1	.875
eLombardi c	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	.333	4	0	0	1.000
Joost 2b	7	25	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	.200	15	12	0	1.000
Myers ss	7	23	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	5	.130	14	17	3	.912
Derringer p	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	5	0	1.000
Moore p	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
bCraft	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Riddle p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Walters p	2	7	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	.286	0	4	0	1.000
Turner p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Beggs p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
dFrey 2b	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Thompson p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Vander Meer p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Hutchings p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Totals	7	232	22	58	14	0	2	21	15	30	.250	183	66	8	.969

a—Batted for Wilson seventh inning first game; for Moore eighth inning third game; for Vander Meer eighth inning fifth game.
b—Batted for Moore eighth inning first game.
d—Batted for Beggs ninth inning third game; for Moore fifth inning fifth game; ran for Lombardi seventh inning seventh game.
e—Batted for Joost seventh inning seventh game.

PITCHING RECORDS:

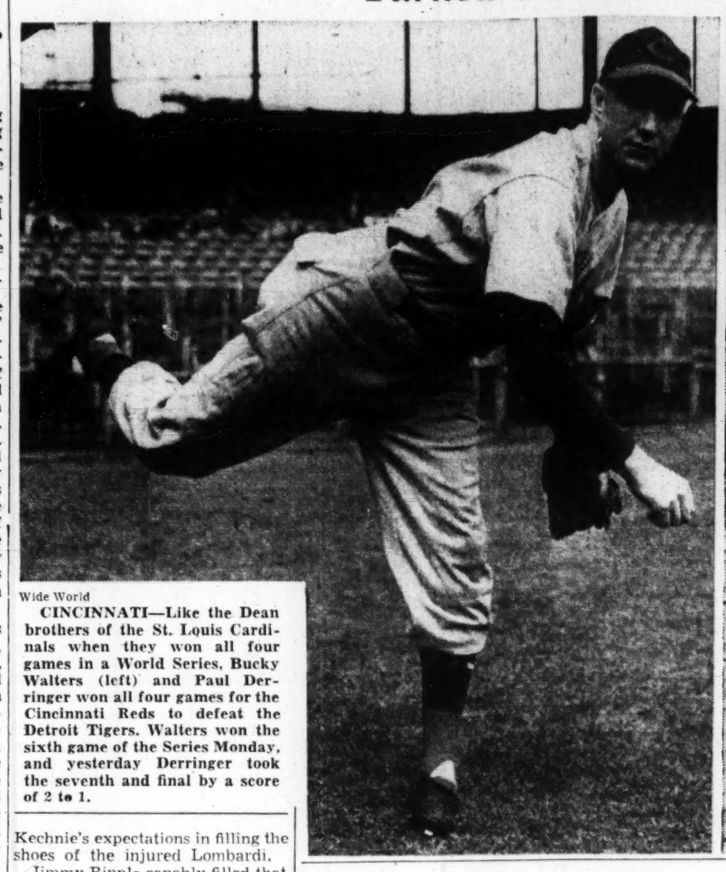
CINCINNATI	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PC	ERA
Walters	2	2	18	8	3	3	6	6	0	0	2	0	1.000	1.50
Derringer	3	2	19⅓	17	8	7	10	6	0	0	2	1	.667	3.26
Turner	1	0	6	8	5	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	.000	7.50
Thompson	1	0	3⅓	8	6	6	4	2	0	0	0	1	.000	13.50
Moore	3	0	8⅓	8	3	3	6	7	0	0	0	0	.000	3.24
Riddle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Beggs	1	0	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	18.00
Vander Meer	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Hutchings	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	.000	9.00
DETROIT														
Bridges	1	1	9	10	4	3	1	5	0	0	1	0	1.000	3.00
Newsom	3	3	26	18	4	4	4	17	0	0	2	1	.667	1.38
Rowe	2	0	3⅔	12	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	.000	17.18
Trout	1	0	2	6	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	.000	9.00
Gorsica	2	0	11⅓	6	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	.000	0.79
Smith	1	0	4	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	.000	2.25
McKain	1	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	3.00
Hutchinson	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	9.00

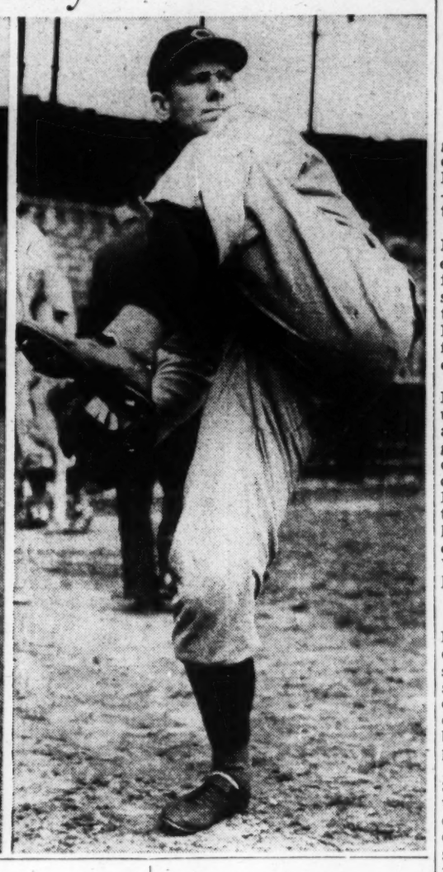
Composite score by innings:

Cincinnati (NL)	5	2	3	3	0	1	2	4	3	—22
Detroit (AL)	2	5	5	5	2	3	4	3	0	—28

Earned runs—Cincinnati (NL) 20, Detroit (AL) 27. Stolen bases, Wilson. Sacrifices, Campbell and Newsom (2), Detroit; Arnovich, M. McCormick, Goodman and Wilson, Cincinnati. Double plays Cincinnati (9), Wilson and Joost; Werber, Joost and F. McCormick (3); Myers, F. McCormick and Baker; Joost, Myers and F. McCormick (2); Derringer, Myers and F. McCormick; F. McCormick, Myers and F. McCormick; Detroit (4), Higgins, Gehringer and York; Bartell, Gehringer and York; Gorsica, Tebbetts and York; Gehringer, Bartell and York. Left on bases, Cincinnati 49, Detroit 50. Umpires, Klem and Ballanfant (NL), Ormsby and Basil (AL). Times of games, first, 2:09; second, 1:54; third, 2:08, fourth, 2:06, fifth, 2:26; sixth, 2:01; seventh, 1:47. Attendance by games—first, 31,793 (at Cincinnati); second, 30,640 (at Cincinnati); third, 52,877 (at Detroit); fourth, 54,093 (at Detroit); fifth, 55,189 (at Detroit); sixth, 30,481 (at Cincinnati); seventh 36,769 (at Cincinnati).

Turned Tide of Victory





Wide World

CINCINNATI—Like the Dean brothers of the St. Louis Cardinals when they won all four games in a World Series, Bucky Walters (left) and Paul Derringer won all four games for the Cincinnati Reds to defeat the Detroit Tigers. Walters won the sixth game of the Series Monday, and yesterday Derringer took the seventh and final by a score of 2 to 1.

Tiger Reception

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers were greeted more like conquering heroes than a vanquished foe when they arrived here last night from Cincinnati after losing the World Series to the Reds.

A crowd police estimated as between 10,000 and 15,000 accorded the players a roaring reception when the special train bringing them and newspapermen steamed into the (Michigan Central) station.

Two hours before the train's scheduled arrival fans took up vantage points and a band entertained them. A force of 200 policemen guided players and others down a rope-divided aisle through the station to waiting taxicabs outside.

A civic dinner—planned when the Tigers won the American League Pennant—will be held for the team.

Wake Forest and Sophomore Being Hailed by Southerners

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—When Tennessee beat Duke last week 13-0, everyone thought that North Carolina's last hope of having a ranking team in the Nation was gone. No one ever stopped to think that Wake Forest might be the best team in North Carolina this year.

It is true that the Duke Blue Devils have had a good buildup in publicity and virtually every sports writer of the South had been hailing them as the greatest team Wallace Wade ever coached. But all that was washed up last week end by Tennessee's powerful Vols.

Wake Forest burst into the big-time picture when it administered a decisive 12-0 licking to North Carolina. Until then, North Carolina was the No. 2 team in the Southern Conference and Wake Forest was the dark horse.

Wake Forest's early victory over North Carolina and her last week's win over Furman University brushed the Duke-North Carolina game from the spotlight of being the State of North Carolina's No. 1 game of the season. A stadium-filling crowd still is assured for the Duke-North Carolina contest, but the State's No. 1 game this season is now the Duke-Wake Forest fray.

Sophomore Features

Wake Forest's sudden rise to the top class of the gridiron can't be attributed altogether to one man, because the Deacons got off to a good start last year when Jolting John Polanski, Galloping Tony Gallovick and Red Mayberry led the Nation in yardage gained. But a sophomore, J. V. Pruitt, has given the Wake Forest offensive new power this fall.

Pruitt has more seasoning than most first-year varsity men. He was a scholastic sophomore last season, but was held out of varsity games. Until last Saturday, Pruitt was looked upon as a passer and a passer only. Against Carolina, he showed he could punt and run with the best.

J. V., a 177-pound quarterback, is daring. In the North Carolina game, the Deacons were on their one-yard line after a penalty. Pruitt, who had just booted a 68-yard punt, stepped behind the goal line and bulleted a pass to Gallovich. In five more plays, including a 65-yard jaunt by Jolting John, the Deacons had a touchdown.

Hailed New Star

Enthusiastic Wake Forest fans left the game hailing Pruitt as a great signal-caller and a passer the equal of Carolina's George Stirnweiss of 1939 and a second Eric Tipton, who punted Duke into the Rose Bowl in 1938.

* * *

Pauline Betz, the Nation's fourth-ranking women's net star, enrolled at Rollins College last week when the college opened and will become a member of the school tennis team. Miss Betz is a transfer student from Los Angeles City College and will be a sophomore at Rollins.

Pauline went to the quarter-finals of the national singles in her last tournament, bowing to Sarah Palfrey Fabyan. She held the national indoor singles crown in 1939 and won five of the six Florida tournaments in which she played last winter.

Miss Betz, in an interview, stated that she felt fortunate in coming to Rollins, for in visiting there during the past few years she came to like the school, and it affords opportunity to engage in winter tournaments without interfering with her studies.

Miss Betz will be eligible for Rollins' varsity team this season.

* * *

Gerald Walker, slugging Washington outfielder, arrived in Orlando, Fla., last week to spend the winter . . . The major leaguer will spend the off season golfing, fishing, and hunting . . . He is recognized as one of the leading golfers from the ranks of baseball . . . Still another baseball figure is in Orlando, but for a different reason; he is Monte Weaver, who spent eight years with Washington and seven others in minor leagues before retiring . . . Monte came to Orlando to get married, and after the honeymoon he and his wife plan to reside in Washington.

* * *

The Auburn-Florida football game will be played in Columbus, Ga., Nov. 30, instead of in Gainesville, Fla., as it was scheduled . . . The University of Florida Committee of Athletics authorized the change in the site of the game at the request of Auburn . . . Jeff Coleman reported last week that tickets to the Alabama-Tennessee football game at Birmingham Oct. 19 had been sold out and that the supply for the Alabama-Tulane game was dwindling rapidly.

Chicago Adopts Six-Man Elevens For Grid Season

CHICAGO (AP)—The University of Chicago, as usual, is in a class by itself in football.

A year ago the Maroons were playing their last season of intercollegiate football although then they didn't know it. But they lost all their conference games by shutouts.

Now they've turned to six-man football, becoming the first major educational institution to adopt the hybrid sport as a muscle builder for students.

Six-man football is a comparatively new sport, designed primarily for small high schools which have neither the finances nor manpower to support the orthodox grid game.

A squad of 50 boys is working out daily at Chicago under the direction of Coach Kyle Anderson and two assistants. When the lads get a few kinks out of their joints the squad will be split into groups of 10 and a schedule of games drawn up in round-robin fashion. Then the teams will fight it out for the school title.

In this sport, predominated by forward passing, there are two ends, a center and three backs. Three men must be on the line of scrimmage when the ball is snapped and no back may run with the ball until he first has received it from another back by a lateral or forward toss.

Big Ten Has Great Balance

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Western Conference appears headed for its greatest competitive football season in a decade, one which could become the greatest gridiron campaign in Big Ten history.

With Chicago out of the picture, there doesn't seem to be a pushover in the field—one which even this early in the year presents such standout elevens as Ohio State, Michigan, Minnesota and Northwestern.

And with the other teams likely to contribute occasional upsets, the 1940 season may match or even surpass those stirring 1930 and 1931 campaigns, when Northwestern, Michigan and Purdue engaged in thrill-packed battle royals which saw Northwestern and Michigan tie for the crown in 1930 and those schools and Purdue deadlock for the 1931 championship.

All-Round Strength

For all-around strength, the conference apparently has bobbed up with a natural this season. Ohio State routed Pittsburgh and was expected to have little trouble last Saturday with Purdue, but the conference champions squeezed through 17 to 14 on a last minute field goal as the Boilermakers showed surprising power.

Michigan, a pre-season favorite with Ohio State, overwhelmed California 41 to 0, then came back to trip a tough Michigan State team, 21 to 14. Minnesota, conceded to have only a fair team before the season opened, whipped Washington 19 to 14 and then defeated Nebraska last Saturday, 13 to 7. Northwestern, reportedly weak in its forward wall and of unknown offensive quantity, rolled over Syracuse, 40 to 0.

Others Surprise

The other four conference teams, even though they faced weaker opposition, did surprisingly well Saturday. Wisconsin showed power in its 33 to 19 conquest of Marquette, while Iowa routed South Dakota, 46 to 0. Illinois whipped Bradley, 31 to 0. Indiana lost to Texas, 13 to 6, but the Hoosiers showed an aerial game that probably will give plenty of trouble to every opponent from now on.

Embellishing the picture are numerous backfield stars whose performances give the season a lusty sparkle. Tom Harmon, with seven touchdowns, heads the field, but he has stellar company in such standouts as Minnesota's George Franck, Ohio State's Don Scott and Jim Langhurst, Mike Byelene of Purdue, George Paskvan of Wisconsin and Northwestern's Bill deCorrevont and Don Clawson.

Evans Succeeded By Herb Pennock

The Boston Red Sox today announced that Billy Evans, director of the club's farm system for the past five years, has severed connections with the organization and that Herb Pennock, assistant director, will succeed him at the job.

Pennock, one of the outstanding southpaw pitchers in baseball, began his major league career with the Boston club and subsequently saw service with the New York Yankees and Philadelphia Athletics. In 1934 he returned to the Red Sox as a relief pitcher, a post he held for a year when he became pitching coach. In 1939 he assumed his duties as assistant to Evans.

Series Shares

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 (AP)—Winning the World Series was worth $5,782 to each of the Cincinnati Reds, approximately $2,000 more than if they had lost.

The Detroit Tigers will receive $3,519 for each of their individual shares.

The players received a share of the receipts of only the first four games and a proportionate part of the sale of radio rights.

The Reds voted before the Series to divide their swag in 28¾ shares after taking $3,000 off the top for cash bonuses.

The Tigers split their returns so that 48 persons benefited.

Little World Series

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9 (AP)—Rain caused postponement until today of last night's Newark-Louisville Little World Series baseball game, sixth of the series. The Bears hold a 3 to 2 lead over the Louisville Colonels.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Reviewing the 1940 World Series

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9—Reviewing the World Series game by game . . . The opener at Crosley Field marked Bobo Newsom's first classic win—an eight-hitter . . . The Tigers scored five runs off Paul Derringer in the second inning without the benefit of an extra-base hit—five singles . . . Bruce Campbell's home run, following Rudy York's triple in the fifth inning, comprised the heavy blows.

The second battle at Crosley Field was featured by Bucky Walters' sparkling three-hitter . . . The former third baseman had his sinker popping in this one, which the Reds broke up when Jimmy Ripple hit a homer into the right field bleachers with Ival Goodman on base.

The third game, and the first at Briggs Stadium, saw the Tigers unleash their powerful extra-base attack on Jim Turner. Mike Higgins' four-bagger into the upper deck in left field—a screaming line drive—was the decisive hit . . . Rudy York also smashed one into the lower stands . . . Greenberg hit a 400-foot triple to the right of center field . . . it was the fourth World Series triumph of Tommy Bridges' career.

Derringer's First

In the fourth game at Detroit, Paul Derringer registered his initial classic victory after four successive setbacks . . . Higgins had nine assists at third base for a series record . . . Del Baker threw himself open for some "second guessing" by starting Dizzy Trout, who was promptly hit hard by the Reds.

The fifth game, still at Briggs Stadium, was the most dramatic of the series to date . . . Newsom came back with a three-hit shutout . . . Only one Red reached second base and none got as far as third . . . Jimmy Ripple brought even the baseball writers to their feet when he made a sensational catch of Billy Sullivan's hoist to the left field corner . . . Jim also bumped into the grandstand wall in another inning for a beauty . . . Greenberg's three-run homer off Thompson touched off the Tiger uprising.

Walters' Shutout

Walters' shutout pitching and Cincinnati's brilliant defensive infield play dominated the sixth contest, back at Crosley Field . . . Only five hits off Bucky . . . Three double plays behind him . . . Schoolboy Rowe, who many thought might turn out to be the mound star of the classic, absorbed his second beating . . . Bucky's was the first blanking by a National League pitcher since Lon Warneke of the Chicago Cubs whitewashed the Tigers in the 1935 opener.

The seventh game marked the first series to go the limit since '34, when the Cardinals edged the Tigers . . . Newsom faced Derringer, with BoBo trying gallantly to pull the Tigers through with his third win . . . Only one unearned run was made off Big Paul—in the third inning when Billy Werber threw wild to first base . . . Successive doubles by Frank McCormick and Jim Ripple in the big seventh brought home the deciding runs . . . Dick Bartell will be remembered for going to sleep while McCormick raced home with the tying run . . . The scribes are calling Dick the "goat" of the series for this gesture . . . Higgins closed with 29 assists, a new record for third basemen.

Crowd on Field

The crowd poured onto the field immediately after Joost tossed out Earl Averill for the final out in the ninth . . . Derringer mobbed by players and fans . . . The field was strewn with cushions and papers . . . A crowd waited in the parking lot for the various Reds to come out for their cars and cheers rose as each one appeared . . . Ernie Lombardi was the last to leave . . . Two great baseball towns—Detroit and Cincinnati . . . The Reds will probably start today selling seats for the 1941 opener, if they didn't start yesterday . . . This was a season Bill McKechnie and the National League will never forget.

Records for Higgins

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9 (AP)—Pinky Higgins, stellar third baseman for the Detroit Tigers, hung up a new record for assists during the World Series.

He handled 30 chances during the seven-game series to top by two the old mark set by Bucky Harris for Washington in 1924. Higgins set a new one-game record Saturday when he made nine assists, breaking a mark of seven set by Freddie Lindstrom.

Detroiter Victor In Fastest Match

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 9 (AP)—George Reindell of Detroit reached the quarterfinals in the annual Hot Springs tennis tournament yesterday, defeating Earl Backe, Merrick, N. Y., 7—5, 6—4, in the fastest match of the tournament so far.

Bunty Lawrence, Los Angeles, was forced to take Walter Pate, 8—6, 9—7, before he vanquished the Davis Cup captain.

In a first round match Harry Berno of Cleveland defeated G. P. Brown of New Haven, Conn., 6—0, 6—1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Navy pressed to turn back Virginia, 26-7, with last half rally in game which marked 90th anniversary of Naval Academy. Cavaliers pull 109-yard forward-lateral play for touchdown.

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Cole Porter Musical Show at Shubert—O'Neill Film in New York

'Panama Hattie' Has Ethel Merman as Star

By L. A. Sloper

Cole Porter's new musical is lively, opulent, tuneful, and ribald. Ethel Merman, having visited Haiti as Katie, now turns up in Panama as Hattie, singer in a honky-tonk. She is honestly if stridently in love with a young man (James Dunn) who has something to do with operating the Canal. She bounces through her comedy and grieves through her sad songs in her familiar and well-liked style.

Burlesque and Hollywood have been drawn upon without prejudice for the featured players. From the one comes a trio whose comedy equals the record low; from the other, such popular figures as the imperturbable Arthur Treacher, buttling in person; Mr. Dunn, and Joan Carroll, a charming and apparently unspoiled child. Add Betty Hutton, queen of jitterbugs, and Phyllis Brooks for villainess, and you have an odd mixture of players. But this is musical comedy.

Indeed, it is musical comedy of an oddly old-fashioned structure. Its story has to do with the romance of Miss Merman and Mr. Dunn, with vicissitudes caused variously by the jealous daughter of an admiral and by a plot to blow up the Canal. On this thread is strung the usual series of songs, dances, sentiment, and vulgarity, set forth in rich settings and costumes and accompanied by a score which is reminiscent of Sullivan, Dukas, and Cole Porter.

Of Miss Merman's songs, the most successful are "My Mother Would Love You," "I've Still Got My Health," "Let's Be Buddies," and "You Said It." Miss Hutton contributes hilariously "They Ain't Done Right by Our Nell" and "All I've Got to Get Now is My Man." Mr. Treacher submits a ditty called "Americans All Drink Coffee," which is a not too successful attempt at a little propaganda for Anglo-Saxon union now.

Chief dancing honors go to Nadia Gae and the Hightower brothers. The ensemble dances are fast, noisy, precise, and routine.

Most of the time the show moves at a rapid pace. At moments it drags, and there is one spy sequence which seems drawn out and dull.

The first-night audience in Boston (Oct. 8) responded eagerly to the entertainment.

'Panama Hattie'

Shubert Theater, Boston—B. De Sylva presents Ethel Merman in "Panama Hattie," a musical comedy in two acts and 12 scenes; book by Mr. De Sylva and Herbert Fields, music and lyrics by Cole Porter; settings and costumes by Raoul Pène duBois, dances by Robert Alton, book staged by Edgar McGregor. The cast:

Mrs. Gonzales	Conchita
Mac	Eppy Pearson
Skat Briggs	Pat Harrington
Windy Deegan	Frank Hyers
Woozy Hogan	Rags Ragland
Fruit Peddler	Linda Griffith
Tim	Roger Gerry
Tom	Roy Blaine
Ted	Ted Daniels
Ty	Lipman Duckat
Hattie Maloney	Ethel Merman
Leila Tree	Phyllis Brooks
Mildred Hunter	Elaine Shepherd
Kitty Belle Randolph	Ann Graham
Nick Bullett	James Dunn
Florrie	Betty Hutton
Geraldine Bullett	Joan Carroll
Vivian Budd	Arthur Treacher
Pete	Al Downing
First Stranger	Hal Conklin
Second Stranger	Frank DeRoss
Whitney Randolph	James Kelso

Betty Grable, Don Ameche, and J. Carrol Naish

In "Down Argentine Way," arriving Thursday on the screen at the Metropolitan

'The Long Voyage Home' On the S. S. Glencairn

By John Beaufort

New York

"The Long Voyage Home" is a great motion picture. The immediate urge is to call it the greatest picture that John Ford has made, greater even than "The Informer" or "The Grapes of Wrath." But why dawdle over degree? Here is achievement which eludes immediate measurement, which reduces the reviewer's mint of adjectives to a pocketful of small change—a little counterfeit, at that.

For those who must hurry to other business, let's report immediately that "The Long Voyage Home" is a strange, tragic, sea story, adapted by Dudley Nichols from some short Eugene O'Neill sea plays, brilliantly acted under Mr. Ford's direction, and photographed by Gregg Toland with eloquence, beauty, and imagination.

* * *

As the spectators left the Rivoli Theater last night after the world premiere of the film, some walked out quietly, still bolted tight inside the story. Those who spoke were not unanimous. "Too long . . . too gloomy for me, I like my entertainment cheerful . . . not unified enough. . . ." So spoke dissenters.

Yes, "The Long Voyage Home" is long. But you cannot make an excursion trip out of a study into the lives of men who measure their loneliness against the solitude of the sea. You cannot search their hearts and their characters as you would look up a word in a dictionary. Some of the most absorbing passages in "The Long Voyage Home" are provided by camera studies of men whose faces belie with their seeming passiveness the emotions they are experiencing. It will not be easy to forget the faces of these seamen, for instance, as they watch New York disappear. Their steamer, the S. S. Glencairn, is bound for England, loaded with explosives.

"The Long Voyage Home" is gloomy, too. And grim and bitterly ironic. It is a picture of shadows, of fog, of storm, of dark nights overhead. But so, if I have been informed correctly, is life aboard a tramp steamer. O'Neill knew at first hand the men and the ships of which he was writing. Mr. Ford shares O'Neill's understanding. For it is understanding. Understanding to realize that there is always a mitigating factor even in grim, human tragedy. There is wit, stinging sea wit, mostly. There is humor. There is hope. Hope for some light in a dark world. Hope that perhaps the voyage is going to end. Ole, for instance, despite efforts to shanghai him, does start for home. Here, Mr. Ford is less pessimistic, less bitter than Mr. O'Neill. For in the original, Ole was shanghaied.

* * *

For those others aboard the S. S. Glencairn, hopes are short-lived. "Yank" is killed in a storm at sea. "Smitty" is shot down by German raiders. Mr. Nichols has thus brought up to date an episode written against the background of 1918. Driscoll, after helping rescue Ole from the "jail ship," is himself knocked unconscious as the vessel sails. The donkeyman of the S. S. Glencairn is the only sailor of the lot who really reaches a satisfactory detachment about the sea. The others are its captives—driven to despair by its drudgery and its monotony, but always drawn back to it in the end.

Mr. Ford has re-written O'Neill when he felt it necessary but the atmosphere of the original plays remains almost untouched. It is atmosphere that really supplies the unity and the impelling force of "The Long Voyage Home." The story is a series of episodes, each viewing from a different aspect the characters of the seamen. The orgy aboard ship in the South Seas, the chaotic storm sequences, the tragically ironic suspicion that "Smitty" is a spy, the scenes ashore before Ole's departure, and the final return of the straggling remnant of the S. S. Glencairn are variations on a dominant central tragedy about men who are reduced to deceiving themselves with illusory hopes, with sordid pleasures, with unfulfilled dreams that they are making headway toward the horizon of a better life.

* * *

Richard Hageman's economical score, Mr. Tolland's magnificent photography, the art direction of James Basevi, and the décor of Julia Heron make important contributions to the film's effectiveness. Rain glistens on a black cobblestone street, deserted, stark with loneliness. The wind catches a scattering of waste and old papers and hurtles them over an empty dock. The shadows are full of grief. The sailors seen in the distance are but memories of small men. In solitude, the tramp steamer passes through the fog, or slips out of a dark harbor.

Since every performance in "The Long Voyage Home" should receive an Academy award, it is only fair to list the entire cast. John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter, Barry Fitzgerald, Wilfrid Lawson, Mildred Natwick, John Qualen, Ward Bond, Arthur Shields, Joseph Sawyer, J. M. Kerrigan, Rafaela Ottiano, and Carmen Morales are all brilliant. As always with a great picture, they are an intimate, integral part of "The Long Voyage Home."

Grace Leslie

Who will sing in Jordan Hall on the evening of Oct. 30.

Films in Prospect for Boston

At the State and Orpheum and at the Fine Arts the current film programs are continuing for another week; at the Metropolitan and the Keith Memorial new films are in prospect Thursday. "Strike Up the Band," which is the principal film at the two Loew houses, is starting a second week tomorrow; "The Baker's Wife," at the Fine Arts, begins its fourth week today.

Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton head the cast of "They Knew What They Wanted," coming to the Keith Memorial Thursday in a double bill, which includes "The Great Profile" and John Barrymore as the companion feature. The former film comes from Sidney Howard's play of a number of seasons ago. Mr. Laughton has the role of the Californian vineyardist, and Miss Lombard is the waitress who accepts a mail proposal to be his wife. William Gargan is the foreman who has a part in the triangular situation which develops. Harry Carey, Frank Fay, and Victor Killian have featured roles.

"The Great Profile" gives Mr. Barrymore the part of a stage Romeo, with a nagging wife, who takes to ad libbing and burlesquing his way to success in an unimportant play. Mary Beth Hughes, Gregory Ratoff, John Payne, Anne Baxter, and Lionel Atwill are in the cast.

A third item on the program will be a new March of Time issue, "Britain's R. A. F."

* * *

'Down Argentine Way'

At the Metropolitan starting Thursday, "Down Argentine Way" will be the chief item in the double bill. Don Ameche, Betty Grable, and Carmen Miranda are featured in a yarn about a rich South American and the girl who followed him back to Buenos Aires when parental objections interfered with their romance. Miss Miranda sings several songs including "South American Way" and "Bambu." In the supporting cast are Henry Stephenson, Charlotte Greenwood, J. Carrol Naish, Katharine Aldridge, and Leonid Kinskey. The film was directed by Irving Cummings.

"Sky Murder," the second film on the bill is a Nick Carter mystery with Walter Pidgeon as the sleuth. Among the players are Donald Meek, Karen Verne, Joyce Compton, and Edward Ashley.

* * *

'Diamond Frontier'

The first-run film at the Keith-Boston beginning Thursday will be "Diamond Frontier," with Victor McLaglen, John Loder, Anne Nagel, Philip Dorn, Cecil Kellaway, Francis Ford, and J. Anthony Hughes in a melodrama about the South African diamond fields.

On the stage will be Sammy Kaye and his orchestra in "So You Want to Lead a Band." Members of the audience will be invited to lead the orchestra at each performance. Tommy Ryan, Charlie Wilson, Jimmie Brown, and the Three Kadets will be heard in songs, and the vaudeville part of the program will include Three Nonchalants, acrobats, and the Three Dancing Debs.

* * *

At the Trans-Lux

At the Trans-Lux starting Friday the principal item will be Pare Lorentz' "Fight for Life," a medical film about childbirth with much clinical detail.

The co-feature will be "Tip-Off Girls," with Lloyd Nolan, Mary Carlisle, Roscoe Karns, Larry Crabbe, and J. Carrol Naish.

* * *

At the South Station

An "Information Please" film with Deems Taylor as guest expert will be seen in the South Station program of short features starting Friday. Two travel films, "Alaska" and "Vacation Time in Florida," are included inthe bill together with Lew Lehr's "Grunters and Groaners," Ed Kennedy comedy, Donald Duck cartoon, Willie Hoppe cue film, Pete Smith's question and answer game, "The History of the Pony Express," and newsreels.

* * *

At the Telepix

Elsa Maxwell telling about her first ride into society will be seen at the Telepix, beginning Friday, in a program of short features, which includes an "Information Please" film, a story of pony express days in the West, Hawaiian rhythm, a Disney cartoon, and a half hour news digest.

Chicago Opera Ballet Plans

Chicago

The Ballet Theater, American dance group, will give regular performances during the Chicago opera season. Besides staging new opera ballets for opera performances, it will present 12 ballet programs.

The opera season will open on Nov. 2 and the Ballet Theater's opening performance will be given on the following evening at the Civic Opera House. Thereafter, all-ballet programs will be given on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

The policy of the Ballet Theater is to present a "gallery" of the best of the new alongside the established classics, ranging from the old ballet, "La Fille Mal Gardée," to William Saroyan's "The Great American Goof," with choreography by Eugene Loring.

Two Fokine ballets, "Les Sylphides" and "Carnival," will be given under the personal direction of their creator. Other modern choreographers such as Antony Tudor, Andrée Howard, Eugene Loring, and Agnes de Mille are working directly with the dancers, while the dance group's "classic wing" is under the direct guidance of Anton Dolin.

The repertory also includes "Peter and the Wolf," with choreography by Bolm; "The Voices of Spring," restaged by Mordkin; the Dolin recreations, "Giselle," "Swin Lake," "Quintet," and "Bluebird"; the Tudor ballets, "Jardin aux Lilas," "Dark Elegies," "The Judgment of Paris," and "Goyescas"; "Death and the Maiden," by Andrée Howard, and "Black Ritual," by Agnes de Mille.

Mr. Dolin is preparing the American première of the "Italian Suite" in full, with music by Cimarosa and scenery by DeMolas. Eugene Loring will contribute "The Man From Midian" if ready in time. The music for this ballet was composed by Darius Milhaud. Eugene Loring's "Billy the Kid," to Copland's music, also will be presented.

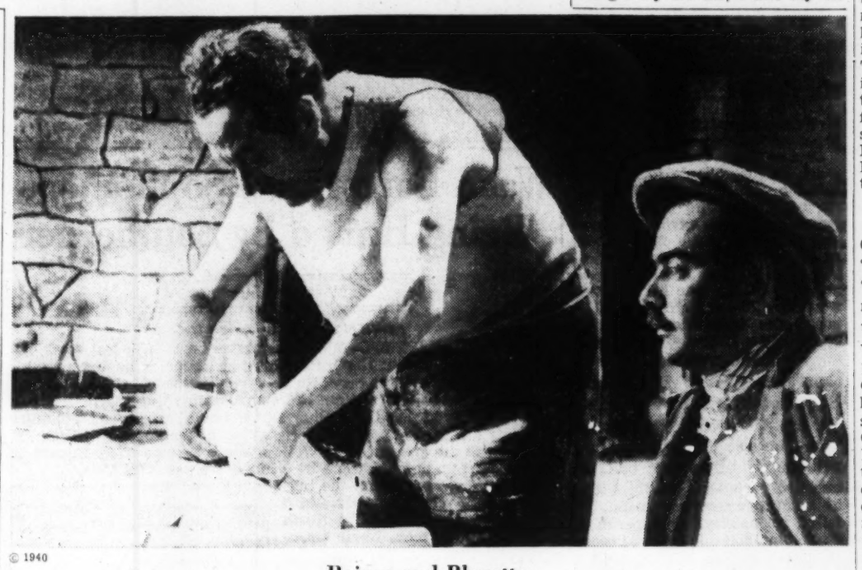
Mr. Tudor is restaging and elaborating his "Gala Performance" for an American première here, and working on a ballet on the Schönberg "Verklärte Nacht," at present not named.

Music Notes

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor, with José Iturbi, Jascha Heifetz, and Vladimir Horowitz among guest artists engaged, will open on Nov. 1 in the Opera House of the Municipal Auditorium at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Golschmann is returning to direct the Orchestra for his tenth successive year. Artur Rubinstein, pianist, appears at the second pair of concerts, Nov. 8-9. E. Robert Schmitz will present Prokofieff's Third Piano Concerto in December; Scipione Guidi will play the Sibelius Violin Concerto in January; Joseph Szigeti will present Beethoven's Violin Concerto and Corinne Frederick will introduce the Rhapsody for Piano and Orchestra of Bela Bartok in February. Débuts with the Orchestra will be made by Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor; Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, and Igor Gorin, baritone.

* * *

The Hurok Carnegie Hall Series will be opened Wednesday evening by Don Cossack Chorus, directed by Serge Jaroff. After this appearance, the second of their 1940-1941 season, they will embark on a tour of more than 90 cities through the United States.



© 1940

Raimu and Blavette

In "The Baker's Wife," French film now beginning its fourth week at the Fine Arts.

Art Exhibition at Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

The few years spent in Boston by the late Alexandre Iacovleff won for him many friends and admirers. Tribute has been paid to his artistic gifts in a number of ways. The Public Library is making the most recent gesture in an exhibition of folios of reproductions of drawings and paintings by Iacovleff. They are exhibited on the two stairway landings beneath the Puvis de Chavannes murals, and along the corridor wall at the top of these stairways.

Iacovleff's efforts bear repeated examination. He was no glib performer, but a fervid and thorough craftsman. His sanguine drawings, depicting natives encountered in the course of two Citroën expeditions across Africa and Asia, have become in a sense modern classics. They are not simplified by facile mannerisms, or run off with spontaneous pretense; they are solidly drawn and observantly detailed. Iacovleff was imbued with the responsibility of his mission; he was a recorder, a sort of pictorial secretary, taking notes which must be clear and faithful. Many of these sanguine drawings, well reproduced in color, are in the Public Library show.

There are also in these folios reproductions of oil paintings in which the artist represented scenes of action, landscapes, domestic views. With oil he was freer and less objective. The oils are softer and more atmospheric. The draughtsman gives way to the painter; the recorder to the poet. Iacovleff had an eye for the dramatic moment, and knew just how to enhance a dramatic idea through adjustment of design elements, color, and accent.

* * *

Day and Bowman Shows

Harriet Maud Day will be exhibitor at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave., through Oct. 11. Former supervisor of art education in the Public Schools of Winthrop, Mass., Miss Day taught there for 26 years. Her display consists of water colors and pastels. She has made many portraits of dogs, a number of still-life studies of flowers, and some views of the seacoast. She has put into her pictures a friendliness and joy expressive of her delight in nature and her everyday environment. To accomplish this end, she has cultivated a modest manner of painting. She speaks, therefore, with quiet conviction through the brush.

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square, paintings and drawings by Jean Bowman are shown. In private life Mrs. Richard Pentecost, Miss Bowman makes a specialty of horse and dog portraits. For the most part, the exhibition is of interest to a sportsman, being primarily a subject display. However, Miss Bowman discloses in her drawings and in a few water color gifts that carry beyond the requirements of subject painting. A skill and an imagination are manifest which do not seem to come through in the equine and canine portraiture.

* * *

Goodman-Walker Galleries

At the Goodman-Walker Galleries is a miscellaneous small exhibition of German wood-cuts, oils, sketches by John Sloan, and some sculptures by Wolfgang Behl. Mr. Goodman has extended a cordial welcome to artists refugee. There is not enough of Mr. Behl's work to give us a chance to understand the extent of his talent, but the few pieces exhibited make us want to see more. He has the true sculptural approach, working for plastic design and not for surface accuracy.

Shown besides are some water colors by Katherine Sturgis. Among the recent accessions in the forecourt of the Boston Museum is a picture by Miss Sturgis. A Museum purchase is indeed an enviable honor for a young artist. Miss Sturgis uses the brush and pigment very sparely. She knows how to be most forceful with a few succinctly laid lines. Her water colors are truly fluid and their kinship with painting of the Japanese has often been pointed out.

* * *

Flowers and Portraits

Two women are exhibiting in the two rooms of the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street: Mary Lord Fairbanks and Helen Macomber.

Miss Fairbanks is the daughter of Arthur Fairbanks once director of the Museum of Fine Arts. Her water colors are modestly executed. They are for the most part depictions of flowers, mixed bouquets set against a black background. Miss Fairbanks paints them with emphasis upon decorative features. But her landscapes show a departure from the decorative.

Miss Macomber is a portraitist. With pencil or crayon she sketches likenesses. Her drawing is conscientiously executed and she aims to portray her sitters with vivacity. Among her portraits are some characterizations of Maurice Evans and Martha Graham.

On Boston Stages

Joe E. Brown may be expected in Boston on Nov. 4 in a revival of Ring Lardner's play, "Elmer the Great," according to report in New York. There will be a three-day engagement at the Shubert Theater in New Haven preceding the Boston opening. The play is being produced by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers.

* * *

A dispatch from the Civic Repertory Theater says that there has not been a vacant seat since the opening of "Life with Father" a week ago Monday.

* * *

A note in the program book at the Shubert announces that "Separate Rooms," in which Alan Dinehart, Glenda Farrell, and Lyle Talbot are now acting in New York, may be expected in Boston in January.

* * *

Philip Loeb, comedian, has been given one of the important roles in "The White-Haired Boy," which George Abbott is bringing to the Plymouth Theater on Oct. 28. He will have the role of the actor who helps display the works of the white-haired boy of the title. The play is now in rehearsal.

Always the Actress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mady Christians, rehearsing for "Return Engagement," Lawrence Riley's play which is scheduled to open a tryout engagement at the Copley Theater Monday evening, observed the other day that last summer in the rural theaters she had played three actresses—in "No Time for Comedy," "The Guardsman," and "Twentieth Century." In "Return Engagement" she will have her fourth role as an actress.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—"Boyd's Shop," comedy by St. John Ervine. Featuring Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30

Revue

Shubert—"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Boys From Syracuse," with Allan Jones. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," featuring Tyrone Power. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward and William Naade. 1:10, 4:40, 3:10.

Fine Arts—Raimu in "The Baker's Wife," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Come and Get It," Edward Arnold. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Pennies from Heaven," Bing Crosby. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Wyoming," starring Wallace Berry. 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—"Brighton Young—Frontiersman," featuring Tyrone Power. 10:35 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward and William Naade. 9:38 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—"Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10. "Black Limelight," with Raymond Massey. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:34, 9:05.

Scollay—"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Eskimo Trails," picture made by the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J. "Exposing Defense." "Movie Dog Stars." "Laurel and Hardy," latest war news and other subjects.

State—"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

Telepix—"Crime Does Not Pay." "Death Valley as Vacation Land." "Pinky Tomlin and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—"Before I Hang," with Boris Karloff. 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15 "The Most Dangerous Game," with Joel McCrea. 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Tremont—"Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—"He Stayed for Breakfast," starring Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 1:25, 4:45, 8:25. "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. "La Conga Nights," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman," Jeffry Lynn. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. "One Million B. C." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Irene," Anna Neagle and Ray Milland. "Zanzibar." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. "Five Little Peppers at Home." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2:14, 5:30, 9:24. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 4:14, 7:40.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Made for Each Other," Carole Lombard and James Stewart. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "A Woman Rebels," Katharine Hepburn. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Island of Doomed Men," Peter Lorre. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 3:23, 9:20. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Bill of Divorcement," M. O'Hara and A. Menjou. "Three Faces West," 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3, 9:23. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Flowing Gold," 3:08, 9:23. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. "South of Karanga," Charles Bickford. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "My Love Came Back," 1:02, 7, 9:45. "Lucky Cisco Kid," 1:47, 8:32.
Park: "Irene," "Phantom Raider." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:11, 9:11. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:53, 7:53.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. 2:30, 8:15. "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 1:55, 5:15, 9:05. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 3, 7:50.
Mystic: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Sailor's Lady," Jon Hall and Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 6:45, 9:50. "New Moon," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:06, 8:01.
Orpheum: "Manhattan Heartbreak," Virginia Gilmore. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "The Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 8. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Queen of the Mob." 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Raymond Massey. "Gambling on the High Seas." 1:34, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Henry Fonda and Fred MacMurray. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Gold Rush Maisie," 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "March of Time."

QUINCY — Quincy: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley.
Strand: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "The Golden Fleecing."

REVERE — Boulevard: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. 2:08, 8:08. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 3:48, 9:48.
Revere: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. 1:46, 9:36. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina and Richard Greene. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Manhattan Heartbeat." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell.
Strand: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," Joan Brown and Constance Moore. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris and R. Lane. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "The Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. "Sailor's Lady," 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Caravan," Loretta Young and Charles Boyer. "Girl in 313," Florence Rice. 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 1:30, 9:10. "Free, Blonde and 21," 2:06, 7:34.
Princess: "Our Town," Frank Craven and M. Scott. 3 and 8:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Opened by Mistake," Charles Ruggles. "Double Alibi," Wayne Morris and Margaret Lindsay. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:25, 7:50. "You Can't Fool Your Wife," 2:10, 6:44, 9:32.

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Commerce and Finance

President Signs Bill Making Excess Profits Levy Bill Law

Business and Industry

Chile Warned Bankruptcy Is Threatened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Repeated voting by Congress of additional expenditures, especially for increased salaries, has provoked the warning by Finance Minister Pedro Alfonso that Chile is headed for bankruptcy. In a pathetic appeal to the Senate to reject a loan to provide a retroactive increase in school teachers' pay, he declared:

"For months I have been appearing before Congress, fighting for a measure of wisdom, but all to no account. Today I declare myself beaten, but, feeling myself beaten, I desire, at least, to avoid personal responsibility for what may be an economic catastrophe."

Congress Impressed

These grave words impressed Congress and nation at a time when attention is absorbed in declining trade, rising cost of living and labor disputes.

The State Insurance Bank is under constant criticism for an alleged actuarial deficit of $25,000,000; the government railways are $7,000,000 "in the red"; the control board for supplies and prices is accused of increasing rather than reducing the cost of living due to excessive intervention in business; the State has taken over the bakeries, who refuse to pay an arbitrated wage scale; and public utility strikes have been prohibited since electric workers attempted to "sit down" in possession of the Laguna Verde plant.

Legislation of increased pay is attributed partially to electoral motives. The Popular Front contracted certain obligations which they wish to fulfill before next year's parliamentary elections when they hope to obtain a majority in Congress. The Opposition of Conservatives and Liberals, also with an eye on the elections, dare not oppose these increases.

The Government, in defense, has proposed to monopolize all financial initiative. A law to that effect is well on the way toward approval, but it will be too late to avoid current difficulties.—Finance Minister Alfonso declared these are largely due to the war. He predicted a reduction in the monthly production of copper from 30,000 to 16,000 tons.

Apparent Dangers

The danger of the present situation, according to observers, is that to the democratic system of government itself. Many have been impressed by the fact that Congress, leftist and rightist alike, have recognized that their financial action is wrong in principle.

Don Florencio Duran, prominent Radical Party leader, has gone so far as to submit a constitutional reform to combat the disadvantages of modern democracy. He advocates government on corporative lines. Señor Duran is a former Cabinet Minister of the Popular Front regime.

Minister Alfonso told his own Popular Front supporters that they were deceiving themselves and the country in making rash promises and attempting to fulfill them. However much one section deserved better treatment they could not obtain it at the expense of the general community, he declared.

Off-Shore Sugar Imports Decline From Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Adjustment Administration reported that off-shore sugar imports during the first nine months of the year totaled 3,503,560 short tons, raw value, as against 3,855,653 tons in the corresponding period last year.

The report included sugar from all areas recorded as entered or certified for entry before Oct. 1.

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Scans U. S. Policy

Wide World

William S. Knudsen

Production Chief of National Advisory Defense Commission.

So. Cal. Edison $108,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—First Boston Corp. and Harris, Hall & Co., Inc. are heading a nation-wide underwriting group of 142 banking firms offering to the public $108,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 3 per cent bonds of the Southern California Edison Company, Ltd. The bonds, due on Sept. 1, 1965, will be priced at 104 and interest.

This financing by the big utility will represent the major step in the redemption at 105 on Jan. 1 of the company's first and refunding 3¾ per cent bonds due in 1960, aggregating $108,000,000. The balance of the funds needed for such redemption will be raised by banks' loans through unsecured short-term notes.

This offering is the largest individual issue to be placed on the market this year and the largest public utility security to be distributed publicly since March, 1937. Its distribution will be carried out by one of the largest and most representative underwriting and selling groups ever assembled for a single issue.

Upon completion of the present financing, the company's funded debt, apart from bank loans, will amount to $142,175,000. Annual interest requirements on the funded debt will be $4,423,750, which, based upon the earnings for the 12 months ended on June 30, would have been earned 6.02 times before, and 4.30 times after, depreciation provisions.

The company furnishes electric service in an area of about 17,500 square miles in Southern California. The territory includes 75 incorporated cities and a population estimated at 1,580,000. The largest cities served are Long Beach, San Bernardino, Santa Monica, Santa Barbara and Santa Ana.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the issue will amount to $1,890,000, or 1¾ per cent, leaving gross proceeds to the company, before expenses, of $110,430,000, or a price of 102¼ a bond. The net proceeds to be received by the company, after estimated expenses of $383,940, will be $110,046,000.

Power Production Recedes From Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output in the week ended October 5 receded 1.1 per cent from the highest production on record reached in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest output contracted to 2,640,949,000 kilowatt hours from 2,669,661,000 in the previous week but was still 7.1 per cent ahead of 2,465,230,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 2.4, Middle Atlantic 3.4, Central Industrial 10, West Central 5.6, Southern States 6.6, Rocky Mountain 2.7, Pacific Coast 8.6.

Swift and Company To Retire Bonds

CHICAGO (AP) — William B. Traynor, Vice-President and Treasurer of Swift & Co., meat packers, announced the company is arranging to call November 15 for payment of $10,000,000 of its outstanding $36,000,000 first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due May 15, 1950.

The bonds will be retired at a premium of 2 per cent over par. Funds for the retirement will be provided from cash resources without new financing, Mr. Traynor said.

Jackson Rule On NLRB Hit By Knudsen

NEW YORK (AP) — William S. Knudsen, production chief of the Defense Commission, coupled a call for 100 per cent business participation in the defense program tonight with a warning that "there is a school of thought in Washington which feels that the Government should go into business on a large scale."

"The Government is in business on a large scale right now, on a scale as big as it can handle, on a larger scale than any other country except, perhaps, Russia, and we don't want any part of the Russian system over here," the former General Motors president told the annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association.

The audience of munitions manufacturers, inventors, and arsenal officials also heard Mr. Knudsen discuss Attorney General Jackson's recent opinion that decisions of the Labor Board were binding upon other Government agencies.

"It was implied," he said, "or at least to many people it appeared to imply, that if you were in violation of the National Labor Relations Act before the courts said you were, you were out of luck as far as working for the Government was concerned, and I think that's going too far.

Analyzes Jackson's Ruling

"All of this is based on a statement adopted by the commission that work carried on as part of the defense program should comply with Federal statutory provisions affecting labor wherever such provisions are applicable. This means to me that when the courts have held that labor practices followed by a manufacturer violate the laws of the land, then, as a matter of policy only, defense contracts should not be given to that manufacturer until he changes his practices, and that's all it means to me. Certainly, the Defense Commission has no authority and does not want to undertake the job of enforcing the labor laws.

"My personal interpretation of the labor policy can be stated in very simple terms. The law gives labor the right to organize and prohibits the manufacturer from preventing such organizing activities. This is all right—I don't dispute it. I have no objection to collective bargaining or to committees as long as they restrict their activities to their prescribed field, but I don't want to go beyond this. The idea that a job in a plant entitles its holder to ownership of the plant belongs to Russia and not over here.

On Rights of Labor

"The idea that an emergency eliminates the right of labor to negotiate belongs in Germany and not over here.

"The idea of pressure groups on the side of labor or capital belongs nowhere and certainly not over here.

"The slow-down is criminal and to strike is stupid, unless good and valid reasons are there for it."

The production chief reported that the commission had cleared $8,253,000,000 of contracts through Sept. 28 and had approximately $4,000,000,000 to go.

Mr. Knudsen said that progress so far has been mostly in getting orders into the field and manufacturing brains working on them, but that "some time late next spring or early summer we will have something to show."

He expressed belief that plane production in October would total around 900 or 950, falling short of the commission's schedule of 1,133. The reason for this, he added, was that manufacturers were having to expand their plants greatly at the same time they were carrying on production.

"We hope to reach 1,250 planes by January 1 and 1,500 by July 1," he said. "After that we should do better up to the spring of 1942, when we hope to reach 3,000."

May Forego New Models

Mr. Knudsen revived speculation that the automobile industry might have to forego new models next year with a statement that "we are going to need the entire output of the (machine tool) industry for 1941."

Major General C. M. Wesson, the Army's chief of ordnance, told the association that the armament program was at least six months ahead of this Government's record in the World War.

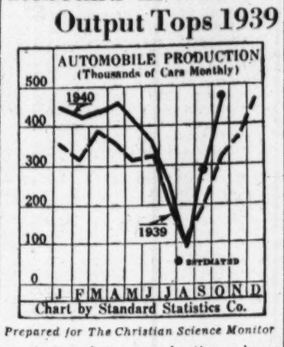
Major General James H. Burns, executive aide of the Assistant Secretary of War, declared that "American business faces a munitions program in excess of $15,000,000,000"—an amount exceeding "the total army cost of the World War—and the end is not yet." He said his figures were on the basis of the combined "needs of the army, navy and Great Britain."

He added that the present output of munitions, "including airplanes," approximated $2,000,000,000 annually and observed that "the speed-up necessary to accomplish the total objective is obvious."

Eaton & Howard Name Changed

Eaton & Howard Management Fund A-1 has changed its name to Eaton & Howard Balanced Fund, effective October 1, 1940. The new name has been approved by the shareholders and was selected because it indicates the managers' policy of maintaining in the portfolio of the fund a balance between bonds, preferred and common stocks. Effective the same date, Eaton & Howard Management Fund F changed its name to Eaton & Howard Stock Fund.

Rebound in Auto Output Tops 1939



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automobile production has snapped back from its seasonal low in August more sharply than last year. October output is estimated at about 475,000 units, compared with 325,000 in October, 1939.

Over $500,000,000 Worth of U. S. Ships Under Construction

NEW YORK (AP)—America's shipbuilding industry had more than $500,000,000 worth of merchant ships under construction or under contract during the first nine months of 1940, J. Lewis Luckenbach, President of the American Bureau of Shipping, said.

At the end of September 184 ships totaling 1,517,190 gross tons were on the ways or on paper in shipyards from coast to coast, a building boom unmatched since World War days.

Mr. Luckenbach said 100 of the ships were large fast freighters, most of them fitted for conversion into naval auxiliaries. Twenty-five were combination passenger-cargo liners and 59 were tankers.

Thirty-four ships have been completed so far this year, eight in September alone.

Firmer Enforcement Of Securities Laws Urged at Convention

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Recommendations to tighten enforcement of securities laws throughout the United States will be offered during sessions of the convention of the National Association of Securities Commissioners, President D. Kirk Gunby of Florida said at the opening meeting, Oct. 8.

Committees have prepared concrete recommendations after extensive surveys throughout the country.

Robert E. Kline, Jr., of Washington, Assistant General Counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, said in a speech prepared for delivery that the prevention of security frauds is a joint federal and state responsibility.

Many states "are prone to feel that their responsibility has been somewhat lessened and that they can relax their vigilance," now that there is a strong federal commission, Mr. Kline said.

The unfortunate thing today, he said, is that there is no uniformity in state requirements.

Sloan Stresses Public Paying Defense Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The tremendous cost of preparation for carrying forward successfully the national defense program must be assumed by the Nation as a whole, in part by increases in direct and indirect taxation on enterprise and on incomes resulting from profits of enterprise and otherwise and in part through an increase in the public debt, according to Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, in a report to his stockholders today. In other words, Mr. Sloan said it must be "passed on to be paid by future generations."

Mr. Sloan recalled that at the very outset of the European War American industry went strongly on record against making war a source of special profit and declared that "the position taken so firmly then still holds good."

Industry Favors Excess Tax

"In fact," he continued, "industry is on record, and very properly so, as favoring in principle a soundly conceived emergency excess profits tax. In other words, industry has no desire to capitalize the misfortune of war or the necessities of defense. Besides, it is inescapable that, considering the inevitable adjustment after the emergency as a part of the business cycle, losses are far more likely; in fact, they are almost certain.

"Thus, problems do not arise from a desire for more profit, but problems do arise from the need for maintaining the vitality of the capital resources of industry. Provisions must be made regarding such capital investments as are of little or no peace-time value if industrial enterprise is to maintain a sound financial structure and be prepared adequately to discharge its responsibility to the economy when the emergency is over.

"And besides, loss of such emergency capital is obviously a part of the cost of the program as a whole. Particularly such responsibility cannot be assumed by those individual enterprises which happen to be called upon to produce defense material. . . .

Profits Inconsequential

"The appalling expenditures necessitated by the problem of national defense are represented almost entirely by the cost, including labor of producing the essential materials and equipment. Whatever profit industry may make in their production is an inconsequential proportion of the total. . . ."

Mr. Sloan holds that the fundamental resources of the United States, both in volume and scope, are adequate to the tasks of the defense program.

"These resources, effectively employed," he continued, "not only can fulfill the requirements of the defense program, but can maintain the flow of useful goods and services characteristic of our normal productivity. One can and should be superimposed upon the other. That at least should be the approach until our idle men, idle plants and idle dollars are brought into full productivity. . . ."

Urges United Effort

© Underwood

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.

Chairman of General Motors Corporation

British Interests Offer High Bid For Laid-Up U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. H. Winchester & Co., of New York, bidding for British shipping operators, has offered to buy 19 cargo vessels in the Maritime Commission's laid up fleet for $4,640,000.

The bid was much larger than any submitted by American interests.

The 19 ships included in the Winchester bid follow: Abercos, Brave Coeur, Coxet, Editor, Elback, Janelew, Mosella, West Caddoa, laid up at New Orleans, and the Anacortes, Effna, Hoxie, Kisnop, Manatee, Stanley, Westpool, Westport, West Amargosa, Western Chief, and Western Maid, laid up in the James River in Virginia.

The 19 ships were among 25 offered for sale by the commission on an "as is, where is" basis, and without restrictions as to future use.

Among other bidders was Madrigal & Co., of Manila, which bid $51,000 each for the Anacortes and Hoxie, and $61,000 each for the Westpool and Westport.

August Pay Rolls Of Wage Earners Up 3.5 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—August pay rolls of wage earners in 25 key industries topped July by 3.5 per cent and August, 1939, by 19 per cent, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

The board is a research organization supported largely by industry.

Best gains were in the automotive and foundry industries.

Average weekly earnings of skilled and semi-skilled wage earners rose to $32.46 in August from $32.01 in July and $30.84 in August last year, the report said.

Tax to Bar New Millionaires And Skim Off Profits Now Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Broad tax legislation using an excess profits levy as a barrier against profiteering on military contracts and intended at the same time to encourage defense enterprises has been signed into law by President Roosevelt.

The new law, signed at 11 p. m. Eastern Standard Time last night, carries an excess profits tax of from 25 to 50 per cent and raises the corporation income tax from 20.9 to 24 per cent, the new rates being applicable on 1940 income and thereafter.

Amortization of 20 P. C.

The White House announced the signing today.

As a means of activating the defense program, the law permits manufacturers and others to amortize, or to deduct from their taxable income, their entire cost of facilities completed for defense purposes after June 10, 1940. The deductions would be made at the rate of 20 per cent a year for five years.

It also suspends, during such period as the excess profits tax is levied, present 8 and 7 per cent limits on profits from warships and military aircraft.

The excess profits tax, designed to retard the creation of "war millionaires," is the first of its type enacted since the years immediately following 1917-18.

The nation's 400,000 smallest corporations will not have to pay it, since the law exempts the first $5,000 of every corporation's profits. Small corporations also will not be affected by the income tax increase because Congress in writing the measure left untouched the special lower rates on corporations with net income of less than $25,000.

Also set up by the law is a government insurance system for members of the present-day military and naval establishments, including draftees and National Guardsmen called to active duty, permitting them to obtain low-cost policies up to a face value of $10,000.

Other Provisions

In addition to the $5,000 excess profits exemption, larger corporations are allowed untaxable credits, which may be determined by one of two methods.

The first, or "average earnings," system declares as "excess" those profits exceeding an amount equal to 95 per cent of a corporation's average earnings over a four-year base period, 1936 to 1939 inclusive.

Under the second, or "invested capital," method the credit would be 8 per cent of a corporation's currently invested capital. In figuring a corporation's capital the firm's own invested money would be included in tote, its borrowed capital counted at 50 per cent of the amount borrowed.

On the "excess," determined by either method, the following rates apply: 25 per cent on first $20,000, 30 per cent on next $30,000, 35 per cent on next $50,000, 40 per cent on next $150,000, 45 per cent on next $250,000, and 50 per cent on all over $500,000.

Another provision of the measure permits parent corporations owning 95 per cent of all classes of stock of affiliates—excepting non-voting preferred — to file consolidated returns under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue.

European Wheat Yield Estimated Less Than in '39

ROME (AP)—The International Institute of Agriculture estimated that the European wheat crop, exclusive of Russia, would total about 1,425,000,000 bushels, compared with the 1939 estimate of 1,665,000,000.

Reporting that its most recent information confirmed that crops in Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria would be about one-third off, the Institute thus reduced by 35,000,000 bushels an earlier estimate of 1,460,000,000 for the 1940 European total.

Emphasizing that "a great amount of conjecture" was required due to scarcity of official figures, it gave this summary:

Central European, 560,000,000 bushels, off 90,000,000 from the 1939 crop.

Danubian countries, 295,000,000 bushels, off one-third.

Sweden, off 60 per cent.

Denmark, off one-third.

Lithuania, off 16 per cent.

Estonia, off 10 per cent.

Portugal, poor.

Greece, good.

United Kingdom and Ireland, "rather lower."

It was noted that conditions for other cereals were less favorable than for wheat, but that the Danube countries had an improved crop of maize and that potatoes appeared to be abundant in several countries.

Woolworth Sales Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. reported September sales declined to $25,196,840 from $25,809,134 in September last year, a loss of 2.4 per cent. Sales for the first 9 months totaled $222,567,045, or 4.5 per cent more than $213,021,723 in the comparable 193[illegible] period.

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This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE October 9, 1940

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Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — William R. Staats Co. — Pacific Company of California

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	501,655
1940 volume to date	157,744,635
1939 volume to date	206,927,446

Stocks Regain Balance After Minor Decline

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Stocks declined today by small fractions, then held fast as a tiny rallying movement developed in steels and motors.

As the session moved toward the final hour, trading came almost to a standstill. Transactions were at a rate of only about 500,000 shares.

Among the steadier shares were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Western Union, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, and New York Central.

Included on the offside were Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, Texas Corp., du Pont, Eastman, U. S. Gypsum, Cerro de Pasco, Caterpillar Tractor, and United Aircraft.

Traders showed concern over the Japanese situation and, in the main, kept commitments low pending clarification.

Moving lower in the curb were Chicago Flexible Shaft, Creole Petroleum, Driver-Harris, Midvale Steel, Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Japanese loans continued a precipitous decline in the bond market today and some other foreign groups showed sympathetic weakness.

Japanese Government 6½s slid off more than 5 points, and were around the low near the final hour.

German and Italian issues also declined, although on a smaller scale. Trimmed fractions were Milan 6½s and German Government unstamped 5½s of '65.

In the domestic list rail, utility and industrial bonds sold at concessions.

Among the losers were International Hydro Electric 6s, Western Union 5s of '60, Shell Union 2½s, Northern Pacific 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58 and St. Paul 5s.

U. S. Government obligations traced an uneven price pattern.

Swiss Franc Price Highest Since 1938

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Swiss franc sold at the highest price since early 1938 and the Mexican peso reached a new top for the year in the free foreign money market today.

The Swiss unit rose .02 of a cent to 23.19 U. S. cents. Demand came largely from interests who desired to repatriate funds sent to this country for safekeeping. It was believed many such accounts, ostensibly Swiss, represented other European nationalities.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai dollars rose briskly although it was believed many holders of the currencies were selling such money as part of the evacuation movement from the Far East.

London Security Prices Move Lower

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Security prices moved almost uniformly lower today after recent consistent improvement.

Chief group to counter the main trend was the rail division, where prices advanced again on prospects of an increase in service rates to offset rising costs.

Government bonds dipped minor fractions. Small losses dotted the industrial list although heavy manufacturing stocks made a fairly good showing.

Pressure against kaffirs centered on non-producing issues. Base metals held quietly steady while oils shifted irregularly. Rubbers were neglected.

Crucible Merger Obstacle Removed

NEW YORK (AP)—An obstacle to consummation of a stockholder-approved merger of Crucible Steel Company of America and its wholly owned subsidiary, Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company, has been eliminated by consent.

Eight Crucible of America preferred stockholders were granted a temporary injunction Oct. 2 to block the merger. A final hearing was to have been had in a Jersey City court on Oct. 7 but the dissenting stockholders were granted permission to discontinue the action.

Stockholders approved the merger Oct. 3.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 9

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe †			
Sterling:			
Cables	04.04¼	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2319	.2316	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—Peso¶‡	.2355	.2350	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—Peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dal	.2337	.2825	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0575	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8650	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents pe silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57	57	57	Oct 5
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	— ½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Oct 8
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	21	40⅜	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Oct 3
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	18	4½	4⅜	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9	9	9	— ¼
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	18⅜	17¾	17¾	Oct 8
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Oct 7
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	162½	162½	162½	— ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 3
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 8
9⅞	4½	Allied Stores	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅝	70	Oct 1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	9	33	32½	32½	— ⅞
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Oct 8
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Oct 8
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44	44	44	Oct 8
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 8
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	58	57½	58	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¾	7½	7¾	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 8
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	1	37	37	37	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	97	97	97	—1
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	176¾	176½	176½	— ¼
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
56¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	3	53⅛	52½	52½	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	— ⅝
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	7	7	7	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 7
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	1	9	9	9	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 8
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13	13	13	Oct 5
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	14½	14	14	—
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3½	3⅜	3½	Oct 7
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	9	33	31	31	Oct 8
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅝
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	21⅛	20½	20½	Oct 4
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	15	14¾	15	
76	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	6	70	68	69	—1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	16	16	16	
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Oct 1
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	3⅛	3	3	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Oct 8
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	43½	43½	43½	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	30	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	12	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅜
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 8
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 8
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	9	40	39½	39½	— ⅝
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	+ ⅛
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅜
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	16	25¼	24¾	25	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	4	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	Oct 8
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	163	162¼	162½	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75½	75½	75½	—1½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	78	76⅞	77½	+ ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	—1⅞
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Oct 5
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	8	46⅛	45⅜	46⅛	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	40	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	Oct 4
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	6	30¼	30	30	Oct 8
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	106	106	106	Oct 8
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	44	44	44	—1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	6	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 3
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅝	5½	5½	Oct 8
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	4	81	80	80	Oct 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	12	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	52½	52	52¼	— ½
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	11	11	11	—1
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	15	14½	15	— ½
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Oct 5
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	9	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	3	64	64	64	—1⅛
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 7
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	14	16⅛	15¾	16	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅛	4	4	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	Oct 8
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 8
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	14	8	7¾	8	
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	27½	27½	27½	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	23	23	Oct 7
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	+1⅜
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	18	31	30⅞	30⅞	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Sep 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅝
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	47	78⅝	77¾	78½	
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	123	122½	122½	—1⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	Oct 8
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Oct 3
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	6	15¾	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24½	24½	24½	
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	14	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	18	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 8
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Oct 8
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	19	21	20½	20½	— ⅝
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Oct 2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	46	46	46	Oct 8
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	8	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¾	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16	16	16	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	9	9	9	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	5½	5½	5½	
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	7	32	31¼	31⅜	Oct 8
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30½	30⅛	30½	
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	18¼	17½	17½	Oct 8
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	Oct 8
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅞	8¼	8¼	Oct 8
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	10	13	12½	12½	
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	Oct 8
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37	37	37	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	4	31⅛	31	31	Oct 8
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	54	54	54	— ¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	13	49½	47½	47⅝	—1⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	20	29	28⅛	29	+ ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	6	7⅛	7	7	⅞ —
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 7
11⅞	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5½	5⅜	5½	— ¼
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (4)	11	29⅝	28½	29¼	— ¾
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	22	21½	22	Oct 4
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	21	21	21	—1
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	16	40⅜	40	40	— ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	Oct 4
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 7
12½	6⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 8
⅝	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 7
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 8
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Oct 8
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46⅜	46¼	46¼	Oct 7
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	1/16	⅛	1/16	Oct 4
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Oct 5
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 8
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	29	78¼	77⅝	78	+ ¼
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9¾	9½	9½	Oct 8
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 5
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	4	33½	33¼	33¼	Oct 8
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	3	34¾	34½	34½	Oct 8
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	4	27¾	27	27	—1
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	33	32¼	32¼	—1
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	109	109	109	— ¾
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Oct 3
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	6	11¼	11	11	— ¼
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	27	27	27	Oct 8
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 5
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.30e)	19	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	80⅞	80	80	— ⅛
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	Oct 8
98⅞	71	Col Carb (3e)	5	83	83	83	Oct 2
48	27⅝	Coml Credit (3)	5	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	Oct 7
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	11	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	85	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	56	55	55	—1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	49	30¾	30⅜	30½	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	2⅞	3	Oct 4
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	18	17¾	17¾	
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 7
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 4
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	22	21½	21½	Oct 8
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10	10	10	— ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	37	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107½	107¼	107½	+ ½
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8⅛	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	Oct 7
4⅝	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	Oct 7
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103¾	103	103	Oct 8
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 8
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 8
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1¼
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	1	39⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114½	114½	114½	Oct 8
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36⅜	36	36	Oct 8
4¾	2	Cont Motors	21	3½	3⅜	3½	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	16	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	6	23½	23	23	Oct 8
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	58¼	58¼	58¼	Oct 8
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	50⅜	50	50⅛	— ½
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	176½	176½	176½	Oct 2
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	162	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1½	1/16	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co	14	20	19⅝	20	— ¾
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	5	25	25	25	— ⅜
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¾
21⅛	12	CrownZell(1¼e)	2	15	15	15	
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	14	32⅞	32½	32⅝	
109½	64	Crucible Stl pf	7	105	103	103	—2
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Oct 8
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	24½	24½	24½	Oct 8
4½	1⅝	Curtis Publish	10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
51	31	Curtis Ppf(2¾k)	4	45½	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅞
32½	32	Curtis Pub pr pf	3	32½	31⅝	31⅝	
11⅜	6½	Curtiss-Wright	29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
32⅜	21¼	Curtiss-WA (2)	5	26¾	26½	26¾	— ¼
23	14⅝	Cutler-H (1e)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str (¼e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 8
17	13¾	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	17	17	17	Oct 5
8⅜	3⅝	Davison Chem	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
23⅞	13⅜	Deere&Co (1½e)	8	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	21	Deere pf (1.40)	1	26¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
19⅜	11⅞	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	17	17	17	
23⅝	8¼	Del & Hudson	6	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Del Lack & West	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
¾	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Oct 4
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (6e)	1	110	110	110	— ¼
36⅜	25⅞	Diamond M(1½)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
10⅛	4¾	Diam T Motor	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 8
20	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	4	16½	16	16	— ⅜
85¾	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	73½	73½	73½	Oct 8
14⅝	9¼	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 8
24⅝	14	Doehler D (¾e)	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	Oct 8
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines (2)	2	16½	16	16	— ½
94⅞	65⅛	Douglas Air (3g)	5	77	76½	77	
171	133	Dow Chem (3)	11	138⅞	137¾	138⅞	+ ⅞
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (1e)	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	Oct 8
10	5	Dunhill Int	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 8
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	
189¼	146½	du Pont (5¼e)	20	172	170¼	170½	—3½
126	114	du Pont pf (4½)	*2	124¼	124⅛	124¼	+ ⅞
		E					
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	14	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	3	East Roll Mill	2	4½	4½	4½	Oct 8
166¾	117	East Kodak (6)	5	132	131⅛	131⅛	—1⅞
37	22	Eaton Mfg(2¼e)	6	33	32½	33	
17⅛	10½	Edis Br Strs (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 7
1¾	½	El & Mus Ind	9	¾	11/16	11/16	Oct 3
41¾	25	El Auto L (2¼e)	12	35⅞	35	35⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.40e)	9	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
8½	3	El Power & Lt	13	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
35½	15⅝	El P & L $6 pf	3	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¾
39½	18½	El P & L $7 pf	2	36¼	35¼	36¼	+ ¾
33½	24⅞	El Stor Bat (2)	2	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅞
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	2	1	1	1	Oct 4
41⅞	26	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
46	35	Endi-John (3)	1	40	40	40	—2
12⅝	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
83	63	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	76	76	76	
89	66	EngPS5½pf(5½)	3	82½	82½	82½	Sep 27
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 27
⅞	⅜	Equit Off Bldg	15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1¾	⅝	Erie RR	1	1	1	1	
3⅜	1⅛	Erie 1 pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅝	⅝	Erie 2 pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 7
5	2⅞	Eureka V Clean	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 7
11¼	5	Evans Products	3	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 8
34¾	20½	Ex-Cell-O(1.65e)	9	29⅜	28½	29⅜	+ ¼
1	½	Exchange Buffet	3	½	½	½	— 1/16
		F					
49¼	29½	Fair Morse (1a)	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
31½	17½	Fajardo (1½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
18⅞	11	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	13	13	13	Oct 2
28⅞	16	Fed M & S (1e)	1	21	21	21	Oct 8
15½	12⅝	Fed Mogul (¾e)	4	15¼	15	15	Oct 8
4⅞	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	3	3⅛	3	3	Oct 8
1	1/16	Fed Wat Serv A	2	⅝	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
25	15	Fed D Str (1¼e)	1	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
95	79	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	Oct 8
20	10	Ferro Enam (1a)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¾
40⅝	27½	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	12¼	Firestone (1e)	2	15	15	15	
106	84	Fire T & R pf (6)	1	88½	88½	88½	Oct 7
46	32½	First N Str (2½)	1	44	43⅝	44	Oct 8
21⅝	10⅛	Flintkote (1g)	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
38¼	24¾	FlorenceS (1½e)	3	31½	31	31	—1⅛
25¼	19	Florsheim A (2)	1	23	23	23	Oct 3
7¾	6⅜	Follansbee Stl	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
27½	22	Follansbee Stl pf	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 8
35	18⅛	Food M (1¼e)	5	28	27¼	27¼	—1
21¼	9½	Foster Wheeler	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	Oct 8
6½	2½	Francisco Sugar	1	3	3	3	Oct 8
38¾	24¾	Freeport S (1a)	2	31½	31½	31½	—1
		G					
3⅛	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 7
5⅛	2⅝	Gair (Robert)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 7
20	10½	Gair (Rob) pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 7
6⅜	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	3	5	5	5	Oct 7
14½	8	Gaylord (.45e)	8	13½	12⅞	13½	Oct 1
51	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 15
7¾	3½	Gen Am Invest	1	5	5	5	Oct 4
104	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	Sep 7
57¼	35¾	Gen A Tr (1¼e)	2	50	49½	50	+1
8¼	5⅜	Gen Bak (.45e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 8
4½	1¾	Gen Bronze	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Oct 8
11⅞	4½	Gen Cable	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
29½	11¾	Gen Cable A	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
87	48½	Gen Cable pf	1	70	70	70	—1
19⅞	12¾	Gen Cigar (¾e)	1	17½	17¼	17¼	Oct 2
41	26⅛	Gen Elec (1.05e)	93	34⅛	33⅝	33¾	— ¾
49⅜	36	Gen Foods (2)	9	41¾	41	41¾	+ ½
118⅝	111⅛	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	Oct 3
⅝	¼	Gen G&E A	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 7
101	77¾	Gen Mills (4a)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Oct 4
56⅜	37¼	Gen Mot (2⅜e)	68	48⅜	48	48⅛	
127⅛	116	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	125½	125½	125½	— ½
7¼	3½	Gen Out Adver	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
58⅜	32½	Gen OutA A(4k)	4	47	46¾	47	Sep 23
10	5½	Gen P Ink (.35e)	2	7	7	7	
1⅛	⅜	Gen Pub Serv	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
19¼	9¾	Gen Ry Signal	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Gen Real & Util	1	1/16	½	½	Oct 7
18½	13½	Gen Real&U pf	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
33¾	20	Gen Refr't (¾e)	3	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅞
15⅜	10	Gen Shoe (1e)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	Oct 7
24¾	16¾	Gen Tel (1.20)	3	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
13⅜	7⅞	Gen Th Eq(.60e)	3	10¼	9¾	10¼	— ¼
23½	13⅞	Gen Time (1¼e)	1	19	19	19	Oct 8
23⅝	10⅛	Gen T&R (½e)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅞
6⅜	3	Gillette Saf R	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
51⅞	33⅞	Gillette S pf (5)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
9	4⅛	Gimbel Bros	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
60⅛	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	6	60⅛	60	60	Oct 8
19¾	11	Glidden Co(.60e)	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
44⅝	30	Glidd cv pf(2¼)	1	40	40	40	Oct 7
4⅛	2	Gobel (Adolf)	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 7
3⅛	2	Goebel Br (.20a)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20¾	10	Goodrich (BF)	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
69⅛	45	Goodrich pf (5)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	12½	Goodyear T (1e)	19	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ¾
97¼	69	Good T&R pf(5)	2	74	74	74	
4⅛	1¾	Goth Silk Hos'y	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 8
1¼	½	Graham-Paige	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
9⅛	4⅝	Granby M (.65e)	3	5	4⅞	5	
14⅞	9⅛	Grand Un w ct	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 1
10⅝	6⅝	Grand Un x ct	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
16¾	10	Granite City Stl	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 8
36¾	26	Grant(WT)(1.40)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
25⅛	21¼	Grant pf (1)	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	Oct 8
18⅜	11⅝	Gt N I ct (¾e)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
28⅞	15¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	34	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅜	Gt W Sugar (2)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	Oct 8
35½	23	Green (H) (2a)	1	31	31	31	Oct 8
17¾	9⅜	Greyhound (1)	37	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
12	9	Greyh'd pf (.55)	3	11	10⅞	11	
25⅜	14¾	Grum Airc (½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅜	Guantan Sugar	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 4
2¼	1½	Gulf M & Oh	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	2	9	9	9	Oct 4
		H					
34¼	29¼	Hack Wat (1½)	1	33½	33½	33½	Oct 4
20¼	9⅞	Hall Printing (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Oct 8
17	10¼	Hamil W (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Oct 2
28¼	16½	Harb-Walk(¾e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
9⅛	5⅛	Hat Corp (.80e)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
4½	2	Hayes Mfg	3	2½	2½	2½	
113¼	89⅞	Hazel Atlas (5)	2	103	103	103	Oct 5
11⅝	7⅝	Hecker P (.60)	*1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
110	86	Helme GW (5a)	1	97	96	96	Oct 3
21½	12½	Hercules M(¾e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
100½	76¼	Hercul P (1.80e)	1	78	78	78	—2
67¼	50	Hershey Ch (3)	2	56	56	56	Oct 8
115¼	94⅞	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	112	111½	112	Oct 3
18¾	12½	Hinde & D (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 5
34¼	19	Holland F (1½e)	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Hollander (A)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8	Holly Sugar	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
60¼	35	Homestake (4½)	5	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ ¼
38	28	Hou-Her A (2½)	2	36	35½	35½	+ ½
16¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (1e)	4	12½	12	12	— ½
71½	54½	Household (4a)	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
111¼	101	Household pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 1
6⅞	3⅜	Houston Oil	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50⅜	28	Howe Sound (3)	5	31¼	30¾	30¾	—2
1⅝	¾	Hudson & Man	2	11/16	¾	11/16	Oct 7
7½	2½	Hud & Man pf	5	3½	3½	3½	Oct 3
27	12	Hudson Bay (1e)	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
6½	3	Hudson Motor	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1	½	Hupp Motor	12	1/16	½	½	
		I					
13⅜	5⅝	Illinois Central	10	8	8	8	— ⅛
24⅛	12	Ill Central pf	1	16	16	16	— ¾
9¾	5	Indian Refin	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
29	16⅜	Ind Rayon(1½e)	2	25	25	25	— ½
118	72	Ing-Rand (4e)	1	101½	101½	101½	Oct 7
90¼	66½	Inland Steel(3e)	2	84½	84½	84½	— ½
15⅞	7½	Inspiration Cop	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Insuransh (.10e)	1	6	6	6	
47⅞	21¼	Int'chem (1.60e)	4	28	27	27	Oct 8
5	2¼	Intercon Rubber	13	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
12⅞	6½	Interlake Iron	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
2⅜	1	Int Agricultural	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 7
38	18⅛	Int Agr pr pf	2	28	27½	28	Oct 3
191	136	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	156½	156½	156½	
62¾	38	Int Harv (1.60a)	5	47½	46¾	47	+ ⅛
171	145	Int Harv pf (7)	1	163½	163½	163½	+1½
5⅜	1¾	Int Hydro El A	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
14½	5¼	Int Mer Marine	9	7	6½	6½	
7	3½	Int Mining(.30e)	3	4	4	4	
38⅞	19⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	25	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
133	109	Int Nick pf (7)	1	128	128	128	
21⅛	10⅛	Int Paper & P	36	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
73	40½	Int P&Ppf(3¾e)	5	58½	58	58¼	+ ½
5⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 27
37½	26⅞	Int Salt (1½)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 20
36⅛	25	Int Shoe (1½)	3	30⅝	30	30	Oct 8
28	13½	Int Silver	2	21⅛	21	21	Oct 2
102⅛	97½	Int Silver pf(6k)	1	101	101	101	Sep 6
4¾	1¾	Int Tel & Tel	25	2	2	2	
4⅞	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	4⅜	Inters D S (.15e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 3
8⅝	5¼	Intertype (.20e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 4
28	20⅛	Island Creek (2)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Oct 8
		J—K					
17	9	Jarvis WB(1¼e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
52	34¾	Jewel Tea (2.40)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¾
77½	44	Johns-M (1½e)	7	70	68¼	68¼	—1⅝
91½	48½	Jones & L pf(3k)	1	87	85¼	85¼	
16	9⅞	Kalam S&F (½)	1	12	12	12	Oct 7
7⅝	3⅛	Kan City South	1	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
20	11	Kan City Sou pf	2	16½	16½	16½	—1
15½	9	Kauf D (1½e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Oct 7
97	92	Kaufm'n pf (5)	4	92	92	92	A'g 20
15½	7½	Kayser (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
17⅜	8½	Kelsey H Wh A	6	15	15	15	
9⅞	4¾	Kelsey H Wh B	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	24⅛	Kennecott(1¾e)	31	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
14⅝	10	Keystone (.70e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 7
46⅜	27¾	Kimberly-C(1a)	1	34	34	34	Oct 7
2⅜	1½	Kinney (GR) Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 8
26	19½	Kresge SS(1.20a)	18	25¼	24¾	25⅛	— ⅜
4	2	Kresge Dept Str	1	3	3	3	Oct 1
29½	22½	Kress SH (1.60)	1	25	25	25	Oct 8
34½	23½	Kroger Groc (2)	6	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅜
		L					
16⅜	12	Lambert (1½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 8
6¼	3¼	Lane Bryant	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 27
35¾	16⅜	Lee R&T (2¼e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ½
23½	15⅛	Lehigh P C (1½)	2	21¼	20¾	20¾	—1
1⅜	¾	Lehigh Val Coal	1	1	1	1	
3⅜	2	Lehigh Val C pf	1	3	3	3	— ¼
4	1⅜	Lehigh Val RR	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24¾	15¼	Lehman (.80e)	8	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
14	9½	Lehn & F (¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 7
29	18⅛	Lerner Strs (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 8
53⅜	30	Lib-O-F G(1½e)	3	43	43	43	— ¾
9¼	5	Lib,McN&L(½e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 8
45	33	Life Saver(1.60a)	2	39	38⅝	38⅝	Oct 8
109	87	Lig & Myers(4a)	2	98	98	98	
109½	87	Lig & My B (4a)	2	100	100	100	
180⅛	169	Lig & My pf (7)	2	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞	Sep 20
23½	16	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20½	20½	20½	
29½	13¼	Lima Locomo	3	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
41	27	Link Belt (1)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
14⅜	9	Lion Oil Ref (1)	7	9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
18⅜	10⅛	Liquid Car (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 7
41⅞	22¼	Lockheed Airc	20	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	20½	Loew's Inc (2)	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
109½	97	Loew's pf (6½)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Sep 27
39⅛	15⅜	Loft Inc	47	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
46½	29	Lone Star C (3)	17	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
4¼	2	Lon-Bell Lb A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 5
18¾	13½	Loose-Wil (¾e)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
25⅛	18¾	Lorillard (.90e)	7	20⅛	20	20	— ⅜
60⅝	38	Lou & N (4e)	7	60½	60	60½	+ ½
21½	15⅛	Lou G&EA(1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Oct 8
		M—N					
35	25¾	Mac A & F (2a)	1	29	29	29	Oct 8
28¾	17	Mack Trks (½e)	3	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅜
31	20½	Macy(RH)(1½e)	1	26	26	26	Oct 8
12¾	8⅞	Mad Sq (.85e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 26
38	21½	Magma C (1½e)	1	30½	30½	30½	—1
4⅝	1½	Manati Sugar	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7⅞	4	Mandel B (½e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 18
16¼	11½	Manh Shirt (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	Oct 4
1½	¾	Maracaibo Oil	2	¾	¾	¾	Oct 8
5⅛	3½	Marine M(.30e)	19	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	8¾	Marshall F (.40)	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
47¾	26¾	Martin(GL)(1e)	4	31	30¾	31	
14¾	6⅛	Martin-Parry	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
40⅞	21¾	Masonite Cp(1a)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
32¾	21	Math Alk (1½)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
53½	36¾	May Dept Str(3)	4	51⅝	51½	51½	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Maytag Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅛	20	Maytag pf(3)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 4
16¼	10½	McCall Cp(1.40)	2	13½	13½	13½	Oct 8
17⅞	10	McCrory Str(1)	2	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅜
111	93	McCrory pf (6)	1	93	93	93	M'y 21
29	17⅛	McGraw El (1)	6	25⅝	25	25	Oct 8
9¼	5	McG-Hill (.45e)	4	8	7¾	7¾	Oct 8
47½	26	McIntyre P (2a)	1	36	36	36	
12⅞	5¼	McKeesport Tin	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
8¾	4	McKess & Rob	3	5⅛	5	5	
32½	17½	McKess & R pf	3	26½	26½	26½	
9⅛	5	McLellan (.60e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
14⅝	7¼	Mead Corp	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 4
82	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	3	68	68	68	Oct 8
34½	24½	Melville S (2)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
6⅛	2⅛	Mengel Co	2	3¾	3½	3½	Oct 7
28¼	10	Merch & Miners	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	Oct 7
35	24	Mesta Ma (2e)	3	33½	33½	33½	—1½
12¼	6¼	Miami Cop(.20e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
17⅜	11½	Mid-Cont (.40e)	6	13	12½	13	+ ¼
40⅛	23½	Mid Steel (1½e)	3	36	35½	35½	— ½
54	33¼	Minn-Hon (2a)	2	47½	47	47½	
4⅝	2⅛	Minn-Moline	1	3½	3½	3½	
48	26	Minn-Moline pf	6	45½	45¼	45¼	Oct 7
11	7⅛	Mission C (.65g)	2	9	9	9	— ¼
1⅛	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	11/16	⅝	⅝	Oct 3
4¾	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 8
⅝	⅛	Mo Pacific	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 3
⅞	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	3	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
19⅜	9½	Mohawk C (¾e)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
119	86¾	Monsanto C (2)	2	92⅛	91	91	—2
56	31¾	Montgom (2¾e)	31	40½	40	40¼	— ⅜
45	33¼	Morrell (J) (2e)	1	35	35	35	Sep 13
16	8⅞	Motor Prod (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
18⅝	12	Motor Wh(1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
26⅞	15	Mueller Br(½e)	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	Oct 8
5⅛	2⅝	Mullins Mfg B	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
15⅜	8¼	Munsingw(¼e)	4	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	+ ⅜
83	56	Murphy (4)	1	77	77	77	Oct 7
8¼	4	Murray Corp	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
53	41	Myers&B (3¼e)	1	48	48	48	Oct 7
7⅞	3⅞	Nash Kelvinator	26	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
21½	13½	Nat Acme (½e)	*1	19	19	19	+ ½
8⅜	5⅝	Nat A Fib (.70e)	1	8	8	8	Oct 7
10	7⅛	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	9	9	9	— ¼
16¼	9	Nat Avia (¼e)	7	10¾	10¼	10¼	Oct 8
24½	16⅞	Nat Bisc (1.60)	2	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
170¾	155	Nat Bisc pf (7)	2	170¾	170¾	170¾	Sep 26
19	12½	Nat Bd & I (1)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Oct 1
99½	86⅞	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Sep 16
20½	16	Nat Bd & S(.60e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Oct 8
16¼	9¾	Nat Cash Rg (1)	4	13	13	13	— ½
13⅜	8	Nat Cylin (.60e)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅞	Nat Dairy (.80)	15	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Nat Dept Stores	2	5½	5½	5½	
7⅞	5⅝	Nat DS pf (.60k)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
26⅞	17	Nat Distil (2)	6	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
15⅞	7¼	NatEnam&Stpg	1	10	10	10	Oct 1
12¼	5½	Nat Gypsum	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
96	66	Nat Gyp pf(4½)	1	85	85	85	Oct 8
22½	14⅛	Nat Lead (½)	5	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
173¾	160	Nat Lead pfA(7)	1	165¼	165¼	165¼	Sep 16
27	13½	Nat M&S C(¾e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Oct 8
38⅞	36¾	Nat Oil P (.85e)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
8⅞	5⅝	Nat P & L (.60)	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
73¾	48	Nat Steel (3)	5	65¼	64⅝	65¼	— ¼
9¾	4⅞	Nat Supply	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
43¾	26¼	N S$5½pf(.68¾k)	5	40	39½	39½	Oct 8
14⅞	8	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 8
8⅞	3½	Nat Tea	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
10⅞	7¼	Natomas Co(.80)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10½	9	Nehi Corp (½)	2	9	9	9	Oct 7
25⅜	14	Neisner Bro (1)	3	19	19	19	Sep 19
91	72	Neisner pf (4¾)	12	80	80	80	Sep 20
53½	36	Newberry (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Oct 8
27½	20½	Newmont (½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	
14¼	6⅛	Newport Indus	2	8	8	8	
50	30¼	NY Air Br (2e)	2	43¼	42½	42½	Oct 8
18⅞	9¼	NY Central RR	95	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ¼
21¼	8⅞	NY Chi & St L	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
39	15	NY Chi & St Lpf	5	30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
33½	20½	NYC Omni (3)	1	26	26	26	Oct 5
8⅛	3¼	NY Dock	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 8
12¼	4¾	NY Dock pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 4
⅜	⅛	NY NH& H RR	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	
2	⅜	NY NH & H pf	1	½	½	½	
½	1/16	NY Ont & West	1	¼	¼	¼	Oct 3
26⅞	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	5	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
35⅞	20	Nblitt-Sp(2.10e)	1	29	29	29	Oct 8
226½	175	Norf & West(10)	2	220¾	220¾	220¾	+2¼
26¾	15	NoAmAvia(½e)	9	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
23¾	14⅝	No Am Co(1.20a)	46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
59	47½	No Am 6 pf (3)	4	57¼	56½	56½	Oct 8
58	47¼	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ¼
9¼	4½	Northern Pacific	7	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
114	101	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	112½	112½	112½	Oct 7
5⅛	2⅛	Norwalk T & R	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 8
16½	14	Norwich Ph (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	
		O					
8¾	5⅜	Ohio Oil (.20e)	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
23¼	10¼	Oliver Farm Eq	1	16	16	16	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅝	Omnibus (1.20)	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Oppenheim Col	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 8
18⅜	11⅛	Otis Elev (.60e)	6	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	7	Otis Steel	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
42¾	21	Otis Steel 1 pf	3	38	37½	37⅞	— ⅜
32¾	19	Out M&M (2¼e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Oct 4
64⅝	42	Owens-Ill (1½e)	3	56½	56	56½	
		P—Q					
10⅛	4¾	Pac Am Fish	3	7	6⅞	7	
14	9½	Pac Fin C (1.20)	3	11¾	11½	11¾	Oct 5
34⅝	25¼	Pac G & E (2)	3	29	28¾	29	
50	33	Pac Lighting (3)	3	40	39¼	39¼	—1
16¼	8	Pac Mills	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
7¼	2⅞	Pac Tin C (½e)	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8¼	5	Pac W Oil (.40g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 8
4⅛	2¼	Packard Motor	19	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25¼	12	Pan-Am Airway	8	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ⅛
10½	6¾	Pan-Am Pet	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 8
1	½	Panhandle P&R	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
45½	26½	Paraffine (1¾e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 2
8⅝	4¼	Param Pic (.30e)	95	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
94	64	Param 1 pf (6)	2	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
10½	6¼	Param 2 pf (.60)	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
18	15	Park & Tilford	7	15	15	15	Sep 4
2⅜	1⅜	Park UCM (.10e)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
44½	31⅛	Parke D (1.60e)	6	33¼	33	33	— ⅜
22¼	13½	Parker Rust(1a)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	¾	Parmelee Trans	3	1	1	1	
12⅛	5⅜	Pathe Film	10	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
10⅜	5¼	Patino M (.40e)	1	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 8
62½	45	Pen & Ford (3)	1	52	52	52	
96½	71	Penney JC(2¼e)	12	90	89¾	89½	— ½
4⅛	1⅜	Penn Coal & C	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 2
4	1½	Penn Dix Cem	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
27½	11¾	Penn D C pf A	2	25½	24½	24½	Oct 8
16⅝	9¾	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Oct 7
24¾	15	Penn RR (½e)	36	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	15	Peoples D (1a)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
38⅜	23	Peo G L & C (2)	1	36	36	36	— ¾
4½	1½	Peoria & East	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 12
13¼	5½	Pere Marquette	3	12	11⅞	12	Oct 7
24	15	Pet Milk (1)	3	20	20	20	A'g 28
8⅝	6¾	Petrol Cp (.35e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
40½	25½	Phelps Dod(¾e)	20	31¾	30⅞	31½	
47	37¼	Phila Co 6pf (3)	1	45	45	45	Oct 7
85⅞	70	Phila Co pf (6)	20	85½	85	85	Oct 7
⅝	¼	Phil Read C& I	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	
97½	68	Philip Mor (3a)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¾
7¾	3⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	4¾	4½	4¾	Oct 7
41¾	27½	Phillips Pet (2)	4	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 23
28⅞	22	Pillsbury (1.60)	3	23⅞	23½	23½	Oct 8
7	3½	Pittsburgh Coal	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 4
27⅜	16	Pittsburgh C pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Oct 3
9⅜	5¼	Pit Coke & Iron	3	7¼	7	7¼	Oct 7
8⅜	4⅞	Pitt S&B (.30e)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11	5	Pitt Steel	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
1¼	⅜	Pittston Co	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 8
22¾	15	Plym Oil (1.40)	9	16¼	15¾	16¼	
15	12¼	Pond Crk (⅞e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 16
12¾	5½	Poor & Co B	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
2¼	½	Porto R-Am T A	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	
8	4¾	Postal Tel pf	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	6½	Pressed Stl Car	15	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
14¾	6⅝	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Oct 8
42⅛	21	Pressed Stl 2pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 8
71¾	53	Proc & Gam(2a)	4	63½	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
43½	30⅞	Pub SvNJ(1.80e)	2	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅜
145	126	P S NJ 7% pf(7)	1	140	140	140	
128	110⅞	PS NJ 6% pf (6)	1	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	+ ⅞
115½	100	PS NJ $5 pf (5)	4	109¼	109¼	109¼	Oct 8
118	115	PS El&G pf (5)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 27
32¼	16⅞	Pullman (¾e)	36	24⅛	23½	24	+ ¼
11½	7	Pure Oil	18	7	7	7	
97½	84	Pure O 6% pf(6)	3	87	87	87	+ ¼
89	73⅜	Pure O 5%pf(5)	4	79½	79½	79½	
15⅝	9	Purity Bak (¾e)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
15½	9½	Quaker O (.65e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
		R					
7¼	4¼	Radio Cor (.20e)	21	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
69	48½	Radio cv pf(3½)	4	58½	58	58	—2¼
3	2¼	Radio-Keith-Or	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
36½	34	Radio-Keith pf	1	34	34	34	Oct 3
23	15½	Raybest-M (¾e)	8	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅝
29⅞	13½	Rayonier Inc	4	16½	16¼	16⅜	Oct 8
37½	24	Rayonier pf (4k)	*1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
17½	9⅞	Reading Co (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
26⅝	19¾	Reading 1pf(2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
23	17	Reading 2pf (2)	1	21¼	21	21	— ½
4⅜	1¾	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	2¼	2	2¼	Oct 7
8	6⅝	Reliable Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 8
13⅛	8	Reliance (.45e)	3	8	8	8	A'g 5
10⅝	6	Reming-R (.80e)	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ¼
57¾	37¾	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	56	56	56	Oct 3
2	1	Reo Motors ct	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
23⅞	14	Republic Steel	46	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
86¾	60	Rep Stl pf A (6)	3	85½	85¼	85¼	— ¾
14¾	7¼	Rev Cop&Brass	3	10¾	10½	10¾	
30¼	17½	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	23	23	23	Oct 7
15⅞	8⅛	Reynolds Metals	7	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
96⅛	75⅞	Rey Met pf(5½)	2	80	80	80	Sep 5
11¼	6⅛	Reynolds Spring	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
44	32	ReyTob B (1½e)	17	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅞
8¾	5⅞	Richfield O(½g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Ritter Dental	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 23
12	3¼	Roan Ant (.32e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 8
22¼	11½	Ruberoid (.30e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	13	Rustless (.45e)	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Rutland RR pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 23
		S					
53	34	Safeway S (2¼e)	1	42	42	42	
42	26	St Jos Ld (1¼e)	5	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
⅜	⅛	St L-San Fran	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅞	1/16	St L-San Fran pf	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	
31¼	17	Savage A (1e)	5	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅜
14¾	7½	Schenley Distill	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
85⅞	64⅝	Schenley pf(5½)	1	78½	78½	78½	Oct 8
⅜	⅛	Schulte Ret Strs	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
7¾	2¼	Schulte Ret pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
49	34	Scott Pap (1.60)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Oct 5
¾	⅛	Seaboard Air L	1	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	⅞	Seaboard AL pf	4	¾	⅝	⅝	Sep 21
20	11	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 4
2⅝	1½	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
88	61¼	Sears Roebk (3)	12	79¾	79¼	79¼	— ½
16⅜	8¼	Servel Inc (1a)	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Sharon Steel	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 8
59½	51¼	Sharon Stl pf(5)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Sep 24
5¾	3	Sharp & Dohme	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 8
56	40½	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	46	46	46	+ ⅜
7⅜	4½	Shattuck (.40)	2	5½	5½	5½	Oct 7
13⅛	7⅜	Shell Un O (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
108¼	95⅛	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 8
6½	3⅝	Silver K (.30e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 7
24	12½	Simmons (1e)	2	18	18	18	— ¼
2½	1⅜	Simms Petrol	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 8
25⅛	17⅝	Sim S&S (1.40e)	2	23½	23½	23½	Oct 8
23¼	12¼	Skelly Oil (¾e)	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
18⅞	10½	Smith(AO)Corp	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
11½	5	Smith & Cor(½)	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 3
24¾	15	Snider Packing	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Oct 7
12½	7⅛	Socony V (½e)	67	8⅛	7⅞	8	
2½	1⅜	So A G & P(.20e)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 8
30¾	16	So P Rico (1a)	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	10	So Grey L (1½)	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 5
30½	23¼	So Cal Ed (1½a)	12	27⅜	26⅞	27	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Southern Pacific	12	8⅝	8½	8½	
20⅛	8	Southern Ry	10	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	13¼	Southern Ry pf	18	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
39	31	So Ry M&OCt(4)	2	22	22	22	Oct 8
3⅛	1½	Sparks Withing	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 3
7	3⅝	Spear & Co	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 8
23¾	14⅞	Spen Kell (1.60)	1	19	19	19	—1
47	33	Sperry Cp (1e)	18	41¼	40½	40¾	— ¼
38¾	19	Spicer Mf (2½e)	3	32	31½	32	+ ½
11⅛	4⅞	Spiegel Inc (.60)	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅞	Square D (1.30e)	3	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Stand Br (.40)	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
109½	98	Stand B pf (4½)	1	109½	109½	109½	
2⅝	1	Stand Gas & El	3	1½	1½	1½	
7⅞	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
18⅛	9⅞	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	Oct 3
22⅜	12⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
26⅞	16⅞	Stand Oil Cal (1)	29	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
29	20⅞	Stand O Ind (1a)	4	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	
46⅛	29⅞	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	41	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
35⅝	23	Starrett (2¼e)	2	34	33⅛	34	
80⅜	56	Sterling P(3.80a)	3	65⅞	65½	65⅞	—1⅛
8⅞	4½	Stewart-W (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8¼	4⅛	Stokely Bros	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 8
12⅛	5	Stone & Webster	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
12⅜	3¾	Studebaker Cp	32	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
65⅞	46⅝	Sun Oil (1a)	12	53	52⅝	53	Oct 8
10⅞	7⅛	Sun Min'g (1.60)	1	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	12⅛	Superheat (½)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Superior Oil	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17½	9⅛	Superior Steel	2	13½	13	13	Oct 8
35⅝	20	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	3	Sweets Co of Am	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 4
24⅞	17⅝	Swift & Co (1.20)	8	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
32¼	16⅞	Swift Intl (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	
9⅝	4¾	Syming ww(¼e)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
7⅝	3¾	Syming xw(¼e)	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		T					
6	4⅛	Talcott (.40e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 1
5⅝	3	Telautogr (.20e)	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 3
7¼	4¼	Tenn Corp	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 8
12⅛	5	Texas & Pac Ry	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅝
47⅝	33	Texas Corp (2)	30	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
4¼	2½	Texas Gulf(.10e)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
35¾	26⅞	Texas GulfS(2a)	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	5½	Tex P C&O (.40)	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18½	8	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	10	10	10	Oct 8
53	36½	That cv pf (3.60)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 4
4	2⅛	The Fair	1	3	3	3	Sep 19
5¾	3	Thermold Co	5	4¼	4	4	— ¼
7½	2¾	Third Av Ry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 8
5¾	4	Thompson (JR)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 7
38¼	25⅞	Thomp Pr(1¼e)	2	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅜
2½	1	Thompson-Star	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
23	8	Thompson-S pf	1	20¾	18½	18½	Oct 8
12	8¾	Tide W A (.55e)	15	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
97	81	Tide W pf (4½)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
29¼	18	Timken-D(2¼e)	7	28	27½	28	
52	35⅛	Timken R (2e)	5	48½	48	48¼	— ¼
7	4¼	Transamer (½)	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅞	10¼	Trans & West A	10	18	17¾	18	
8½	4½	Tran & W (.30e)	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Oct 3
2¾	1¼	Tri-Cont Corp	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
82½	64	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Oct 7
5⅜	3⅛	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 7
10⅛	6¼	Truscon Steel	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Oct 1
13¼	5	Twenty C-Fox	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
25¼	14	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	2	15½	15	15	Sep 30
3¼	1⅛	Twin City R p T	2	2	2	2	Sep 24
13¼	6¼	Twin Coach	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 8
		U					
45	21½	Underw'd (1½e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
18¾	9¼	UnionB&P(.55e)	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
88⅞	59⅞	Union C (2.30e)	24	73	72¼	72⅝	— ¼
17½	12	Union O C (¾e)	*3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
98	71	Union Pac (6)	6	83	82	82	—1
89½	70	Union Pac pf (4)	5	80¼	80	80	+ ⅛
16	14¾	Union Prem (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
29⅞	22¾	Union TC (1.80)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
23¾	12	United Air Lines	25	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
53⅜	31½	United Air(1½e)	18	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
18	12½	United Bisc(¾e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
65⅝	42½	United Carb (3)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
19¼	12	Unit-Car F(.90e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 8
2⅞	1⅜	United Corp	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
42	26½	United C pf(3)	*5	34¼	34¼	34¼	
7¼	3¾	United Drug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6	2	United Dy'wood	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 8
5⅜	2⅞	United Elec Coal	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
35	25½	Unit E & F(1½e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Oct 7
85⅞	60	United Fruit (4)	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	Unit G Imp (1)	10	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
117¼	107½	United Gas pf(5)	5	118	118	118	+4
13¾	6	Unit M&M (¼e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
7⅛	3	United Paperbd	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	US & For Sec	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 3
97	80	US & For pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Oct 4
10⅜	5⅛	US Freight (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
89	50	US Gypsum (2a)	6	76⅞	75¾	76½	— ½
6½	2¾	US Hoffman M	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
32¾	25½	US H M pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 14
28	14	US Ind Alcohol	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
7⅝	2½	US Leather	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
12¾	6	US Leather A	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
74	48	US Leath pr pf	1	63½	63½	63½	Sep 30
38⅛	21¾	US Pipe & F (2)	6	28⅜	28	28¼	
39	27¼	US Play Cd (2a)	6	32½	32½	32½	Oct 4
1¾	½	US Real & Imp	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
41⅝	15	US Rubber	37	20¼	19½	20	+ ¾
117	68½	US Rub 1 pf (8)	11	75½	73½	74	
65	39¼	US Smelt (4½e)	1	63½	63½	63½	Oct 7
71	60	US Sm pf (3½)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Oct 3
68⅜	42	US Steel (2e)	99	58	57⅜	57⅞	+ ⅛
125	103½	US Steel pf (7)	4	123	122¼	123	— ⅜
39¼	30½	US Tob (1.28)	1	34½	34½	34½	
2⅜	1½	United Stockyds	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7⅝	5¼	Un Stock pf (.70)	1	6	6	6	Oct 8
2½	1	United Stores A	4	1½	1½	1½	
61	41	United Stores pf	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	Sep 23
17	12½	Univ Cycl (.60e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
70	45	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	60	60	60	Oct 8
		V—W					
¾	⅜	Vadsco Sales	1	½	½	½	Oct 5
39⅞	22½	Van Raalte(1½e)	1	28	28	28	— ⅜
43⅞	25	Vanadium Corp	9	31¼	30¾	31⅛	— ⅜
49½	35½	Vick Chem (2a)	2	44½	44	44	—1½
31½	19	Vict Ch W(.95e)	3	27	26	26	Oct 8
4⅛	1¾	Va-Caro Chem	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31¾	14	Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	22¼	22	22	Oct 8
48	36¾	Vrgnia Ry (1⅞e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	A'g 16
35	28½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	Oct 7
1⅜	1/16	Wabash Ry	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Oct 8
2⅛	1/16	Wabash pf A	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 8
7⅝	5¼	Waldorf S (.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 7
23½	16½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
101	39	Wal pf ww (4½)	2	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞	— ¾
35¼	18¼	Walker (H) (4)	1	28⅜	28	28	Oct 8
16⅜	10	Walker (H) pf(1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 7
6⅜	3	Walworth Co	7	4⅜	4½	4½	
9⅝	3¾	Ward Baking A	1	5	5	5	Oct 8
1⅝	⅝	Ward Baking B	2	¾	¾	¾	Oct 7
25½	13½	Ward Baking pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2	Warner Bros Pic	14	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Warren Bros	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 8
12¾	3¾	Warren Br cv pf	1	9	9	9	Oct 7
31½	22	Warren Fdy (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 8
28¾	20	WashGasLt(1½)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Oct 8
20¼	13¼	WaukeshaM (1a)	3	17⅛	16¾	16¾	Oct 8
24	14	Wayne P (2e)	2	19½	19	19	—1
4⅞	2½	Webster Eisen	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 8
29⅜	15⅛	Wess O&S (½e)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
75	58¾	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	65	65	65	Oct 5
120	108⅛	West PP pf (4½)	2	118½	118½	118½	Oct 5
25⅜	11	W Va P&P (1e)	2	16	16	16	— ½
105	100⅞	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102	102	102	Sep 24
40⅞	21	West Auto (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
5	2¾	West Maryland	2	4	4	4	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 8
1	¼	West Pacific pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 1
28¾	14½	West Union Tel	7	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
28⅛	15¼	West Air B(¾e)	9	21¼	21	21	— ½
118	76	West E&M(2¾e)	4	104	103½	104	+ ½
37⅞	26	West El In (2)	2	33½	33	33½	+ ½
38½	27¾	Westvaco (1.40)	*2	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ¾
38¼	28⅞	Westvac pf (1½)	*2	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅜
35⅛	18⅛	Wheeling Steel	7	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
71	51	Wheel pr pf(5)	2	68½	68½	68½	Oct 4
11¼	7¾	White Dent (.60)	1	9	9	9	Oct 3
14⅝	7½	White Motor	12	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
11⅝	4⅝	White Rock	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7¼	3½	White Sew Mach	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
57½	38	White Sew M pf	1	42	42	42	Jul 15
24⅞	14¾	White pr pf (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
3⅛	1¾	Wilcox Oil (.10e)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 8
3½	1½	Willys-Overland	3	2	2	2	
6¾	3	Willys-Over pf	3	4	4	4	
7⅜	3¾	Wilson & Co	1	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
70	45	Wilson $6 pf(6k)	1	59	59	59	—1
30⅞	15¾	Woodward Iron	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
42¼	30	Woolworth(2.40)	16	33½	33¼	33½	
24⅞	13⅝	Worth P & M	12	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
60	39	W P&M cv pr pf	4	58⅝	57	57	Oct 8
56	29	W P&M pr pf	2	53⅛	52½	52½	Oct 8
93	73	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	80	79	80	Oct 8
25	15¼	Yale & T (.60)	3	19	19	19	—1
19¼	9¾	Yellow Tr & C	50	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
14	6⅝	YoungS&W(½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 8
48¼	26¼	Young S&T(¾e)	15	33½	32⅝	33⅜	— ⅛
93⅞	80	YS & T pf (5½)	1	90	90	90	Oct 8
28½	12½	Young St D (1e)	2	18	18	18	— ½
17⅞	8⅛	Zenith Rad (1e)	2	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
4⅜	2	Zonite Products	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 8
		RIGHTS Expire					
4¼	3	Dow C Oct 11	132	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Milk Price War Wages In N. Y. City

NEW YORK (AP)—Protests by consumer groups against proposed price-raising amendments to the Federal-state milk marketing order added to divergent views expressed at hearings called to discuss a change in the order.

As the second day of the New York City hearing began, the record showed a charge that threats had been made by the dairy farmers union to "burn down farms" and "blow up plants" of farmer-members of the Metropolitan cooperative milk producers bargaining agency unless the union won a demand for a higher milk price.

Objection to any price increase was voiced Monday by Miss Asho Ingersoll, chairman of the Milk Consumers Protective Committee, who asserted it would be "to the best interests of consumers and farmers alike" to reduce the price of class I, or drinking milk. Class I milk is a factor in determining the blended price paid farmers.

The dairy farmers union has threatened to withhold milk produced by its 22,000 members from New York City unless its demand for a $2.50 per hundredweight (47 quarts) price is met.

The charge of threatened sabotage was made by State Senator Francis L. McElroy, attorney for the Metropolitan Producers Agency, and was quickly denied by Archie Wright, union chairman, who declared "McElroy is trying to convince the public that the union is proceeding unlawfully. That is untrue."

Mr. McElroy expressed belief the strike threat was "just a bluff" and added: "I do not think they have the courage to strike." He said the 42,00 members of his organization did not want a strike and were staying home to protect their farms.

Among amendments sought by the McElroy group is one that would fix the base price for fluid milk at $2.82 per hundredweight in compiling the blended price. Due to seasonal fluctuation, the base price for fluid milk varies. The average is $2.45.

Others who protested the proposed increase included Mrs. Ilna Stein, of the United Parents Association of New York City; the Rev. Clarence E. Boyer, of the Council Against the High Cost of Milk, and Capt. Emil Greenberg, representing the Community Councils of New York City.

Mr. Greenberg urged a "complete investigation of the industry under the auspices of Federal and State authorities to find out where the profits are going."

A hearing will be held in Syracuse tomorrow and a final hearing is scheduled for Albany Friday.

Erie Railroad Reorganization Plan Is Approved

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission's reorganization plan for Erie Railroad has been approved by William L. West, Federal Court special master, in a draft reported mailed to interested attorneys.

The plan scales Erie's fixed charges down from approximately $14,000,000 when it went into reorganization nearly two years ago to about $7,580,000, including rental for leased lines. It salvages about 8 per cent voting power for the Chesapeake Ohio Railway, which had more than 50 per cent control before reorganization.

Based on present earnings, Erie is expected to make about $14,000,000 this year, which under the new plan would meet all bond charges, pay a full preferred dividend and leave about $500,000 for the new common.

Most of the principal creditors had expressed agreement to the I. C. C.'s plan for Erie. In his 44-page draft report, Mr. West overruled objections of some lesser creditors. He said the report was mailed attorneys for suggestions, and that he had the privilege of making any changes he desired before filing it as a formal recommendation to Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin.

Business Personals

Mitten Bank & Trust Company, Philadelphia, has announced the election of Thomas P. Cleary as secretary and assistant trust officer to succeed Mahlon Townsend, who resigned as secretary.

E. P. Andrews and Raymond B. Baldwin have formed the firm of Andrews & Baldwin in New York to specialize in puts and calls. Mr. Andrews formerly conducted business under his own name and Mr. Baldwin was formerly a partner in Baldwin, Parker & Co.

A. L. Stamm & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced the opening of a special department for the convenience of investors desiring to trade in bonds for cash or on margin, under the management of Nathan Kay, formerly with Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.

Announcement is made of a change in the name of the New York firm of Kobbe, Gearhart & Parsley, Inc., to Kobbe, Gearhart & Co., Inc., with G. M. W. Kobbe, Frederick D. Gearhart, and Gustave Kobbe, 2d., remaining as principal officers.

The formation of the firm of Dolphin & Co., Inc., in Philadelphia, to deal exclusively in municipal bonds, has been announced. Officers of the new firm are Leo M. Dolphin, President; Walter H. Schumann, Vice-President, and Freeman G. Grant, Vice-President.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '49-46	111.30	111.30	111.30
2 3s '55-51	111.14	111.14	111.14
3 2½s '52-50	106.23	106.23	106.23
5 2s '50-48	104.25	104.25	104.25
1 2s '55-53	101.30	101.30	101.30
6 2¾s '59-56	108.1	108.1	108.1
10 2¾s '63-58	107.24	107.24	107.24
5 2¾s '65 60	107.25	107.25	107.25
Home Owners Loan			
13 2¼s '44-42	103.14	103.14	103.14
1 3s '52-44	107.14	107.14	107.14
New York City Bond			
46 3s '80	97⅜	97¼	97¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
16 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93	92½	92½
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	78	78	78
34 Alleghany 5s '50 st	50½	50	50
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100	100	100
8 AllisChalmcv4s'52	107	107	107
29 Am&ForP5s 2030	49¼	49	49
18 Am T&T 5½s '43	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅜	108¾	109¼
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32	32	32
2 Arm Del 4s '57	104	104	104
8 Arm Del 4s '55	103½	103	103¼
10 AT & SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
4 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	87½	87½	87½
16 AT & SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
14 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
4 AT & SF Rky M 4s '65	100½	100½	100½
18 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	98¾	98½	98½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38	37½	37½
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38	37½	37½
6 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	73	72⅝	73
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Austin & NW 5s '41	95	95	95
7 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	69¾	69¼	69¼
25 B & O '95 st A	34	33⅛	34
13 B & O '95 st C	39	38½	39
21 B & O 2000 st D	34	33½	33⅞
20 B & O '96 st F	34	33⅛	34
22 B & O cv '60 st	14½	14⅛	14¼
14 B & O 4s '48	68⅛	67½	68
1 Battle Crk S 3s '89	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106½	106½	106½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3s '60	103	102⅞	103
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	71	71	71
18 Boston & Me 4s '60	71	70½	71
8 Boston & Me 4¾s '61	71	70⅞	71
13 Boston & Me 4½s '70	19¾	19	19
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110	109½	109½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113	113	113
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111	111	111
3 Buf R&P '57 st	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	41½	41½	41½
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107	107	107
3 Can Nat 5s69 Oct	98⅛	98	98
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s56	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s57	96	95¾	95¾
7 Can Nor 6½s46	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Can Pac 5s44	101½	101	101½
1 Can Pac 4½s46	73	73	73
5 Can Pac 4½s60	63½	63½	63½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	53	52½	52½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	96½	96½	96½
2 Celotex 4½s47 ww	84	84	84
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	45	45	45
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s49	67½	67¼	67½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s87	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5 Certain-td 5½s48	81⅞	81⅛	81½
2 C & O 4½s 92	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
5 C & O 3½s 96D	102	101⅞	102
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102	102	102
1 C & O rfg 3½s63F	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 C B & Q rfg 5s71A	83	83	83
14 C B & Q gen 4s58	85¼	84⅞	84⅞
3 C B & Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
5 C B & Q 3½s Ill 49 reg	89	89	89
5 Chi & E Ill 5s51	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6 Chi & Erie 5s82	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
20 Chi Gt West 4s59	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Chi I & L 6s66	8	8	8
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	7½	7	7½
17 CMSP & P 5s75	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
1 CM&SP 4¾s89F	28	28	28
1 CM&SP gen 4s89	27½	27½	27½
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	20½	20½	20½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11	11	11
18 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
21 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11	11	11
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	5	5	5
41 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅛	1	1
3 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅛	5	5⅛
5 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	47½	47½	47½
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	54½	54½	54½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108	108
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	92½	92	92
14 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90½	90	90
1 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	10	10	10
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56	55¾	55¾
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	74½	74½	74½
9 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	85⅞	85½	85½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¼	76	76¼
2 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	70	70	70
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	70	70	70
2 Col F & I 5s '70	79¾	79¾	79¾
10 Col & So 4½s '80	19	18½	18¾
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	120¾	120½	120½
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
20 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
7 Crown Cork 4¼s '48	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Curtis Pub 3s 55	100¼	100	100
7 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106⅞	106¼	106⅝
31 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54	53⅜	53¾
4 D&RG 4s 36	7	6¾	6¾
2 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
4 Det Ed 4s 65	109	109	109
1 Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s 70	102¾	102¾	102¾
65 Erie rfg 5s 67	15½	15	15½
128 Erie rfg 5s 75	15⅝	15	15⅝
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	72	72	72
46 Erie gen lien 4s 96	33½	32¾	33½
13 Erie cv 4s 53A	28¼	28	28¼
8 Erie cv 4s 53 B	28	27½	28
5 Erie Gene 6s 57	87½	87½	87½
5 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
25 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	83½	83	83¼
1 W Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	10½	10½	10½
9 Goodrich 4¼s56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	75½	75½	75½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106½	106¼	106¼
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93¾	93½	93½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93½	93½	93½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105⅝	105½	105½
41 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98⅝	98½	98⅝
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	85½	85½	85½
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	86	86	86
3 Houst'nOilTex4¼s'54	101	101¾	101
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	124½	124½	124½
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	44¾	44½	44½
6 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	11½	11½	11½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	111½	111½	111½
1 Ill Cen 4s '51	89	89	89
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	41½	41	41½
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42¼	42	42¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	52	52	52
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	45	44½	44½
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	68½	68½	68½
21 Inland Stl 3s '61	106	105¾	105¾
10 Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	90	90	90
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	53	53	53
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	68	67⅛	67¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	103	102⅝	103
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	24	23¾	23¾
18 Int T&T 5s '55	25¼	24⅞	25¼
5 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	101	101	101
5 K C South 3s '50	65½	65	65
9 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108	108½
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	106	106	106
14 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	46	46	46
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	55	54½	55
12 Lac Gas 5s '42	94	93¾	93¾
1 Le & West 2nd 5s '41	95½	95½	95½
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	94	94	94
5 LS & MS 3½s '97	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 LS & MS 3½s '97 reg	87¼	87¼	87¼
8 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	91	91	91
4 Leh & NY 4s '45	38½	38	38½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	31½	31¼	31½
12 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	45⅜	45	45¼
6 Leh Val NY 4½s '40 asd	48	46¾	48
7 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	23	23	23
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	19⅝	19½	19⅝
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
13 Lex & East 5s '65	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5 Libby McN & L 4s '55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Loew's 3½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95½	95	95
4 Lorillard Co 5s '51	126⅛	126	126⅛
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
4 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	80¼	80	80
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	27¼	27	27¼
4 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55	104½	104½	104½
3 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	97½	97½	97½
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¾	111¼	111¼
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105	104¾	104¾
8 M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	85	85	85
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14	13⅞	13⅞
4 M-K-Te 1st 4s '90	23	22¾	22¾
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
15 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¼	17	17
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¼	17	17
9 Mo Pac 5s '80 N	17	16⅞	16⅞
25 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
156 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1¾	1½	1½
2 Mob&O 4½s '77 ct	34	34	34
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104	103¾	103¾
2 Mor&Essex 5s '55	40	40	40
50 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	107⅛	106¾	106¾
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Natl Steel 3s '65	104⅞	104¾	104¾
3 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	128¾	128¾	128¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34	34	34
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	32½	32½	32½
2 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	110½	110½	110½
46 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	63¼	63⅜
98 NYC 4½s 2013A	58⅛	57¾	58¼
39 NYC cn 4s '98	62¼	62	62¼
1 NYC 3¾s '46	91	91	91
18 NYC cv 3¼s '52	61½	61¼	61¼
19 NYC & HR 4s '42	97¾	97⅛	97⅛
2 NYC & HR 3½s '37 reg	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	59¾	59¾	59¾
73 NYCh&StL 6s '41	89¼	88	89
[illegible] NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	72	71¼	71¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	59½	59	59
20 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 NYNH&H 4s '57	4¾	4½	4½
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14	14	14
5 Norf Sou 5s 61A	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¾	65½	65⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅛	53	53⅛
26 Nor Pac 4s 97	73⅛	72¼	73
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	44	44
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109½	109½
3 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	109	109	109
10 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	105½	105½	105½
2 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	116½	116½	116½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	78	78	78
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110	109⅞	110
8 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	112	112	112
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	110	110	110
18 Pen Co 4s 63	105	104¾	105
14 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	110¼	110⅛	110¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110¾	110½	110¾
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105	104⅝	104¾
10 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	93	92⅝	92⅝
36 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	100	99¾	99¾
10 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
13 Pen RR 3¾s '70	92½	92	92⅜
18 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89⅜	89	89⅛
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65	65	65
10 Phil Bal&W4½s '81 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Phila Co 5s '67	106½	106½	106½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 PCC&SL 5s '70 A	109	108½	109
6 PCC&StL 4½s '77	101⅞	101¾	101¾
15 Pitts&WVa 4½s '58 A	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '59 B	58½	58½	58½
8 Port Gen E 4½s '60	74	73½	73⅝
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	93	93	93
11 Readg 4½s '97 A	75½	75¼	75½
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	74¾	74¾	74¾
15 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 ww	100	100	100
13 Republic Stee 4½s '61	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
2 RevereCop & B4¼s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 Eaguenay Pow 4¼s '66	88	88	88
10 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	64¾	64½	64½
2 StLPeo&NW5s'48	24½	24½	24½
1 StLPub Svc 5s '59	68	68	68
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9	9	9
12 St LSW 1st 4s '89	64¼	64	64
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Seab A L cn 6s '45	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 ct	2¼	2⅛	2¼
14 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Skelly Oil 3s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106	106	106
7 So Bell T&T 3s '79	106⅛	106	106
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	41¼	40½	41¼
9 Sou Pac 4½s '81	40½	40	40½
48 So Pac 4½s '69	40¾	40⅛	40¾
41 So Pac rfg 4s '55	58½	58	58½
8 So Pac clt 4s '49	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
7 So Pac 3¾s '46	52	52	52
14 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46½	46⅛	46½
7 South Ry 6½s '56	82⅝	82½	82⅝
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	76¾	76¼	76¼
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	92½	92¼	92¼
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	57½	57	57
10 So Ry 4s St L '51	73	73	73
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111	111	111
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 Studebaker cv 6s '45	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105	104⅝	105
62 Tex Corp 3s '65	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
37 Tex Corp 3s '59	104⅝	105⅜	105⅜
9 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	67⅜	67¾	67⅜
1 Tex&Pac 5s '79C	68	68	68
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	90	90	90
19 Third Aveaj 5s '60	17¼	17⅛	17¼
11 Third Ave 4s '60	56	55⅞	56
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	107	107	107
7 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103⅝	103½	103½
12 Un Pac 3½s '80	104¼	104	104
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	107	107	107
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	70½	70½	70½
8 Unit Drug 5s '53	85⅛	85¼	85¼
1 US Steel 1.85s '47	101	101	101
4 US Steel 2s '48	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 US Steel 2.05s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 US Steel 2.10s '49	101½	101½	101½
1 US Steel 2.20s '50	102½	102½	102½
31 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103	102¾	102¾
11 Utah P&L 5s '44	103½	102¾	102⅞
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	5	5	5
8 Walwrth 4s '55	73	72¾	73
10 Warren Bros 6s '41	43¼	43	43¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	51½	51	51
7 Westn Md 5½s '77A	84½	84	84½
42 Westn Md 4s '52	90¾	90⅜	90¾
42 Westn Md 4s '52	90⅜	90⅛	90¾
5 Western Un 5s '51	71	71	71
5 Western Un 5s '60	71	70¼	70⅝
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105	105	105
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Wilson&So cv 3¾s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Wis Cen 4s '49	27	26¾	27
12 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109½	109½	109½
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
24 Young S&T cv24s '48	104	103¾	104

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Antwerp 5s '58	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
10 Argentine 4s '72Feb	60⅝	60½	60⅝
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
5 Argentine 4½s '48	77	77	77
5 Argentine 4½s '71	66	66	66
1 Australia 5s '55	52	52	52
4 Australia 4½s '56	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛
3 Austria 7s '57	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Bavaria 6½s '45	25	25	25
12 Berlin City 6½s 50	25	25	25
2 Berlin City 6s '58	24¼	24	24¼
4 Brazil 8s 41	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	12½	12⅜	12⅜
2 Brisbane 5s 57	50½	50½	50½
3 Budapest 6s 62	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10 Buen A 4¾s 77	47	47	47
8 Canada 5s 52	100	99¼	100
10 Canada 4s 60	94	93¼	93¼
2 Canada 3¼s 61	85	85	85
1 Canada 3s 67	81¾	81¾	81¾
22 Canada 3s 67	82⅛	81	81⅜
3 Canada 2½s 45	92½	91½	92½
15 Canada 2¼s 44	93½	93¼	93¼
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62asd	10	10	10
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	12½	12½	12½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	27	26½	26½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	27	27	27
2 Colom Mt Bk 6½s 47	20	20	20
1 Copenhag 5s 52	21	21	21
1 Denmark 4½s '62	31½	31½	31½
2 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Frankfort 6½s '53	25	25	25
1 GerCAgBk6s'60JulPtPo	22½	22½	22½
2 GerCAgrBk6s'60Jul	24	24	24
3 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	25	25	25
6 GerGov 5½s '65	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
5 GerGovt 5½s '65 unst	10	9¾	9¾
8 Ger Govt 7s '49	19¾	19	19
5 GtConElJap 7s '44	70	70	70
1 GtConElPJap6½s '50	74	74	74
7 Hamburg St 6s '46	25	25	25
1 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	28	28	28
29 ItalPubUtil 7s '52	25¼	25	25
24 Italy 7s 1951	40	39	39
17 Japan 6½s '54	62	58	59
29 Japan 5½s '65	50⅛	48	48
5 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	10	10	10
2 Leipzig 7s '47	25	25	25
12 Mendoza (Prov) 4s '54	70¼	69½	70
21 Milan City 6½s '52	26¾	26½	26⅝
2 Nuremberg 6s '52	25	25	25
12 Orient Dev 6s '53	43½	42	42
5 Orient Dev 5½s '58	41	40	40
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	6½	6½	6½
5 Prussia 6s '52	25½	25	25½
6 Prussia 6½s '51	25⅜	25	25⅜
1 Queensld 7s '41	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4 Queensld 6s '47	60	60	60
2 Rheinelbe 3½s '46 asd	33	33	33
1 Rhine-Main 7s '50	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Rhine-West 6s '55	25	25	25
6 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6½	6¼	6¼
32 Rome 6½s '52	28¾	28¼	28¼
5 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64	58	58	58
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
26 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	30⅛	29⅞	30
12 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	10½	10½	10½
12 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	10	10	10
1 Silesia El 6½s '46	22	22	22
6 Tokyo City 5½s '61	40	39	39
4 Tokyo City 5s '52	22½	22½	22½
30 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	43	40¾	40¾
5 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	70	70	70
2 Un Stl Wk 6½s '47 A	30	30	30
4 UnStlWk 3¼s'51Aasd	33	33	33
23 Urug aj 3¾s4s4⅛s'79	40⅛	40	40⅛
1 Urug 4¼s 4½s '78	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
6 Yokohama 6s '61	45	41½	41½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,872,000; previous day, 6,668,400; week ago, 8,923,400; year ago, 6,115,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,202,306,000; year ago, 1,612,701,200; two years ago, 1,371,932,080.
xin—Ex-interest, ct—Certificates.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	9¾	9¼	9¾	11
8.75	Bos & Albany	88	88	88	88⅞
6.00d	Bos Edison *	35½	34¼	34¼	35½
5.00	Bos Elevated	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
..	Bos & Me st pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
..	Bos & Me st Apf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Bos & Me st Cpf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
..	Bos & Prov	11	11	11	11
..	Brown Durrell	85c	85c	85c	80c
..	East Gas & Fpf	33	32½	32½	34½
2.25c	East Gas&Fppf	52½	51⅞	51⅞	54¼
..	East MassSRpfB	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½
..	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Maine Cent pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
..	Mergenthaler	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
.50a	Narr Ras A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
1.00c	N E G & E pf	28	28	28	28
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	117	116⅝	116⅝	117
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	40c
1.60	Torrington	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	60¼	59⅞	60¼	59⅝
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45	45	45	45⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Mueller Brass Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mueller Brass Co. reported net income for the quarter ended Aug. 31 of $179,279, or 68 cents a capital share, compared with $157,246, or 59 cents a share, in the comparable 1939 quarter. Main plants are in Port Huron, Mich.

Sharp Upswing In Commercial LoansReported

NEW YORK (AP)—After years of small demand for business credits, bankers reported a decided upswing in commercial loans, particularly borrowings to finance new war industry and expanding pay rolls.

Some Wall Street bankers said they looked for broader demand for commercial credits as the United States defense program moved ahead and manufacturers felt the need for extra working capital to carry stocks of raw materials and buy equipment.

Best Gain In Years

The latest weekly condition report of member Federal Reserve banks in 101 leading cities, it was noted, showed a jump of $55,000,000 in business and farm loans, one of the largest weekly gains in years. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans now aggregate $4,630,000,000, the largest volume since late in 1937.

Previously longer-term loans to re-finance old debts at lower interest rates accounted for the bulk of the increase in outstanding credits, it was said, but lately general business demand has become a larger factor.

With a tremendous reservoir of idle credit, banks welcomed new outlets for funds. Surplus reserves of member banks in the Federal Reserve System approximate $6,700,000, sufficient to increase the loan account several times that sum.

A spokesman for a large downtown institution said negotiations were on for several defense loans, some involving $10,000,000 or more.

Bankers agreed the increased applications of borrowers who have been awarded government contracts could be attributed in large part to credit arrangements recently worked out by the Defense Advisory Commission.

Loans Guaranteed

The effect of the contract, it was explained, is to permit borrowing for defense plant extensions with the government guaranteeing repayment over a five-year period.

Until the new contract was framed, the bulk of new financing required for carrying out defense orders had been supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Bankers gave no details regarding interest rates on the loans but asserted they were "low."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Glatfelter Co. 1st pf	$1.62½	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Mich P Serv 7% pf	$1.75	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
New River Co pf	75c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Pantex Press Mich pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Final				
Bklyn-Man Tr pf A	$16	..	Dec. 3	....
Revised				
San Diego G&E pf	$1.75	Q	*Oct. 15	Sep. 30
*Payable date changed from Oct. 7.				
Initial				
Latrobe El Steel	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Extra				
Birtman Elec	25c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
MacWhyte Co	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
McGraw Elec	25c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Roth Packing	50c	..	Oct. 28	Oct. 18
Silex Co	5c	..	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Increased				
Silex Co	30c	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Capital Distribution				
San Carlos Mill	15c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 2
Irregular				
Boston Metal Inv	20c	..	Oct. 24	Oct. 15
Malden Elec Co	$1.20	..	Oct. 11	Oct. 7
Plymouth County El Co	72½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Tubize Chatillon A	$2	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Am SS Co	$5	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Hat Cp Am A&B	50c	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Panhandle EP Line	50c	..		
Patchogue P Mills	$1	..	Oct. 24	Oct. 14
Regular				
Am Equit Assur	25c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Anglo-Cdn Tel 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Ault & Wiborg Propr. Ltd. 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Birtman Elec	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Birtman Elec pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Best & Co	40c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Blue Rib'n Cp pf	62½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Buckerfield's, Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 28
Chain Belt Co	50c	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 10
Chem Prod 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Collins Co	$2	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Consol Royal Oil	5c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Ca Invest Fd (ord and spec)	4c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Cent Ariz L&P $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Cuneo Pres, Inc ($5)	37½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Duquesne Bwyg	15c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Eureka P Line	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
First Nat Bank (San Jose, Calif)	$2.50	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 27
First Nat Bank (San Jose, Calif)	$2.50	..	Dec. 30	....
First All-Cdn Trustee				
Georgia RR & Banking Co	$2.25	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Georgia RR & Banking Co	$2.25	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Hartford Times, Inc 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Holyoke Wat Pwr	20c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 27
Shrs 1945 Fund	28c	..	Oct. 15	
Hallnor Mines, Ltd	15c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Hires (C E)	30c	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Honolulu Gas	45c	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 12
Int Brze Powder	37½c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do6% cum ptc pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Investors Trust Co of R. I. part pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Johnson Ranch Roy	2c	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Kalamazoo S&F	12½c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Kress & Co (S H)		..	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Do sp pf	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Lionel Corp	12½c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 9
Lionel Corp	12½c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 9
Loblaw Groceteria	20c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Lor Tel C 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Mtg Co Nova Sco	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
MacWhyte Co	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 26
McGraw Elec	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Nat Ex Bk Wheel'g	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
No Bost L Prop	75c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Do pf	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Nat Chem & Mfg	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Neilson (Wm) Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
No Am Oil Co (Balti, Md.)	3c	Q	Oct. 21	Oct. 10
Orange Crush, Ltd, 70c conv pf	35c	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Pam Porc Mines	6c	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Royalty Inc Shrs Ser A	$0.0081	..	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Repub Nat Gas Co	20c	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 1
Seattle Tr & Sv Bk (Seattle, Wash)	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Secur Trust Co (Lynn, Mass.)	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Sharp & D pf "A"	87½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Skilsaw, Inc	12½c	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 3
Springfield Cit Wat Co 6% pf "C"	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf "B"	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf "A"	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Sefton F Can pf	$1.25	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 25
Springfld Gas Lt	30c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Std Coosa Thatch	37½c	Q	Sept. 25	Sep. 15
Texamer Oil	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 27
United Stl Cor Ltd 6% "A" pf	75c	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
W Mich Stl Fdry Co 7% prior pf	17½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do conv pf	43¾c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
White S Mh pr pf	*50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 29
White Vil Groc. Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Wolv Nat Gas C	7½c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Wallingford Bk & Tr (Conn)	62½c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 1

*Payable after final disposition of suit.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aero Sup B(¼e)	5½	5¼	5¼
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	5½	5	5⅜
25	Ala Gt Sou (3e)	79¼	79¼	79¼
100	Allied Prod (1)	16	16	16
300	Alum Co Am(3e)	156½	155¼	156½
1100	Am Centrifugal	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Am Cyan B (.60)	36⅜	35⅛	35⅛
400	Am Exp Lines (¾e)	14	13½	14
800	Am Gas&El (1.60)	31⅛	30¾	30¾
25	Am Gas & El (4¾)	112½	112½	112½
100	Am Hard Rub	17½	17½	17½
200	Am L Mch(.80a)	16½	16½	16½
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	14½	14½	14½
300	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Amer Meter (2¼e)	29	29	29
100	Am Republics	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Appal El P pf (7)	113	113	113
900	Ark Nat Gas	2½	2⅜	2½
1900	Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2⅜	2½
200	Ark Nat Gas pf (.90k)	8½	8⅜	8⅜
100	Ashland Oil&R(.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Atl Birm & Cst pf	60	60	60
800	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atlas D Forge (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Atlas Ply (1½)	16	16	16
100	Auburn Cen Mfg	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Automat Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Aviation & Tran	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Babcock & Wil (1e)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
400	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	27⅞	27½	27⅞
500	Baldwin Loco war	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
400	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	10	10	10
100	Basic D'mite (⅜e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Bath Iron Wks	14⅜	14¼	14¼
300	Beech Airc	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
100	Bell Airc	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Bellanca Airc	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Bickfords (1.20)	12	12	12
200	Bliss (E W)	14¼	14	14
100	Braz Tr L & P	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Brewst Aero	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
100	Brill pf	36	34½	34½
200	Brown-F Dist	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20½	20½	20½
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf	100½	100⅜	100½
100	Bunk Hill & S (¾e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Calamba Sug (1.60)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Callite Tung (.20)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Can Col Airw	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
25	Cap City Prod (.60e)	9	9	9
100	Carnation (1a)	37¼	37¼	37¼
300	Carrier Corp	8	8	8
200	Casco Prod (1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
25	Cen St E cv pf n	1	1	1
100	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	69	69	69
75	Childs pf	10	10	10
200	Cities Service	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Cit Svc pf	72½	72½	72½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cleve El Illum (2a)	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
1000	Colo Fuel&I war	4¾	4⅝	4¾
100	Colts P F Arms (2a)	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
200	Colum O & G	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Comm P Svc (2.30a)	26½	26½	26½
400	Conn Tel & Tel	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	79	79	79
100	ConsG&EBal pfC(4)	108¼	108¼	108¼
100	Cons Gas Ut	1½	1½	1½
100	Cons Ret Strs	2½	2½	2½
600	Cons Stl Corp	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Cont Roll & Stl	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Corron & Rey	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Creole Pet (½a)	12¾	12¼	12½
400	Crocker-Wh El M	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
400	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Crown C Int A (.80k)	4	4	4
100	Cuban Atl Sug (½e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Decca Records (.60)	5	5	5
100	Derby Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
50	Driver-Har (1.80e)	22½	22½	22½
100	Dubilier Cond (.38e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Duro-Test	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	8½	8½	8½
500	East Gas & F	3¼	3⅛	3¼
400	East G&F 6pf	33½	32	32
75	East G&Fprpf (4½k)	52¾	52½	52½
2000	El Bond & Sh	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	72	71	72
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	63½	63½	63½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.85	—.08	—.10
Today's close*	130.46	28.60	21.45
Previous close	131.31	28.52	21.55
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Emp G&F 8% pf	77½	77½	77½
25	Emp G&F 7% pf	75	75	75
10	Emp G&F 6% pf	75½	75½	75½
150	Equity Corp $3 pf	20½	20½	20½
1200	Fairchild En&Air	4½	4⅛	4½
100	Fanny Farm(1½)	24	24	24
100	Fansteel Met	9	9	9
100	Fiat Rtc	15	15	15
100	Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Fla P&L $7 pf8.31k	110½	110½	110½
400	Ford Mot Ltd(.14e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Fruehauf Tra(1.40)	21	21	21
25	Fuller 4% pf(4)	41½	41½	41½
1500	Gen Alloys	1	¾	¾
100	Gen El Ltd.452e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Gen Out Adv pf(6)	80	80	80
100	Gen Share	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Gilbert(AC)	6⅛	6	6
500	Glen Ald Coal(¾e)	8¾	8½	8¾
10	Godchaux S pf(7)	93¼	93¼	93¼
75	Gorh Inc pf	18	18	18
100	Gorh Mfg(2e)	28	28	28
100	Gray Mfg	5	5	5
25	Gt Atl&P nv(6¼e)	99	99	99
100	Greenf T&D	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Gulf Oil(1)	29¼	29¼	29¼
200	Harvard Brew(.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	HearnDStpf 2¼k)	19½	19½	19½
2500	Hecla Min (.35e)	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
100	Hoe(R) & Co A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Horn (AC)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Hygrade Fd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Ill Iowa Pow	3	3	3
200	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
100	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
90	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	112	111½	112
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	64¼	64¼	64¼
1700	Int Pap&Pow war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Int Petrol (1½)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Int Prod (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
150	Iron Firm vtc (1.20)	18¼	18¼	18¼
1000	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Jacobs (F L)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	Jones & Lau Stl	27	27	27
200	Kennedy's (.85e)	6	6	6
110	Koppers Co pf (6)	90	89	90
100	Lakey Fdy & M (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Lehigh C&N	2½	2½	2½
100	Line Material (.30e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Lipton pf (1½)	16	16	16
50	LockeStlCh (1.20a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
700	Lone St Gas (.70e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400	Long Is L pf (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
30	Louis P&L 6 pf (6)	103	103	103
100	Marion St Shov	2	2⅜	2⅜
100	Memph N Gas (.45e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	MidEtPA vtc(.63e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Midvale (4e)	115	115	115
1	Molybdenum	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1	Monarch M T	36½	36½	36½
80	Mont ard A	164½	164¼	164¼
5	Mt City Cop	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Mount Prod	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	Nat Fuel G	11½	11½	11½
1	Nat P&L pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
3	Nat Rub Mch	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
125	N E PA 6 pf	62	61¼	62
10	N H Clock	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	N J Zinc	63¼	63	63
200	NY & HONRos	18	18	18
10	NY P&L 7 pf	115	115	115
50	NY Wat Svc pf	27¼	27¼	27¼
1900	Niag Hud Pow	4	4	4
200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Nor Am Ray	22¼	22	22
100	Nor Am Ray B	22	22	22
10	N Ind PS 6 pf	107	107	107
100	No'west Eng (1¼e)	19¼	19¼	19¼
300	Ogden Corp	3	3	3
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	115	115	115
100	Okla Nat Gas (1)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
25	Okla NG cv pf(5½)	112¼	112¼	112¼
10	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107¼	107¼	107¼
300	Pantepec Oil Ven	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	PrkersbrgR&R(¼e)	7½	7½	7½
60	Pender Gr A (3½)	51	49	51
50	Pender Gr B (¾e)	16	16	16
1200	Pennroad	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	108½	108½	108½
100	Pharis T&R (.45e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Phoenix Sec	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
260	Pitts&Lake E (2e)	63¾	63½	63¾
200	Pitts Forg (¾e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Pleas V Wine(.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Plough Inc (.60e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
400	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	P S Ind $7 pr pf	91½	91½	91½
50	P S Ind $6 pf	44	44	44
175	PgSdP&L$5pf(3¾k)	89¾	88¾	89½
450	PgSd P&L $6 Pf	29	28¾	29
20	Quaker Oats pf (6)	157	157	157
1600	RKO opt war	¼	¼	¼
1900	Republic Avia	5	5	5
100	Ryan Aero	4½	4½	4½
100	Ryan Cons Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	St Regis Pap	2⅝	2½	2½
100	Salt Dome Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Scovill Mfg (¾e)	28⅜	28¼	28¼
100	Segal Lock&H	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	42¼	41¾	42½
100	Shat-Denn (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	Sherwin-Wms(2¼e)	84	83	84½
300	SimmonsHar&Pt	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Sonotone (.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29½	29½	29½
100	Stand Cap&S (.60e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Stand Inv pf	9	9	9
500	St Oil Ky (1)	18¾	18½	18¾
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
100	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand Prod (1¼)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Stand-Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Setrl Al Prod (.40e)	7	7	7
150	Stroock & Co	12¾	12¼	12¾
100	Tampa El (2.24)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
200	Technicol (½e)	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Tilo Roof (¾a)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Tubize Chat	6¼	6	6¼
100	Tung Sol L pf(.80)	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Udylite Corp (30e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
600	Unexcelled Mfg	3⅛	3	3⅛
2200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Unit Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Unit Gas pf (6¾)	110	109⅞	110
225	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	60	59½	60
100	US&I Sec pf (2½k)	56	56	56
100	U S Foil B	5	4¾	4¾
100	U S Rub Recl	3½	3½	3½
100	Unit Wall Pap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
125	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	75	74	75
100	Utility Equit	⅝	⅝	⅝
75	Valspar pf (1k)	20	20	20
100	Waitt & Bd A	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Wilson-Jones (¼e)	7	6⅞	6⅞
500	Woolwth Ltd (.422e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated) 90,000 shares; year ago 128,880.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
5 Ala Pow 4½s '67	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Am G&E 3½s '60	108	108	108
1 Am G&E 2¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
14 Am P&L 6s 2016	102	101¼	101¾
1 Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	126¼	126¼	126¼
27 Ark P&L 5s '56	105¾	105½	105½
25 As Elec 4½s '53	48⅝	48	48
3 As G&E 5s '50	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 As G&E 5s '68	14	14	14
20 As G&E 4½s '49	14⅜	14	14⅜
1 As T&T 5½s '55 A	67	67	67
5 Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	106	106	106
6 Baldw L 6s '50	117	116¼	117
3 Bell H Can 5s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Beth St 6s '98	150½	150½	150½
6 Brim El 4½s '68	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
8 Birming Gas 5s '59	102	101½	101½
3 Can Nor P 5s '53	81½	81	81
5 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
17 Cen St El 5½s '54	33	32⅝	32⅝
15 Cen St El 5s '48	33	33	33
6 Cen St P&L 5½s'53	76½	76⅜	76½
1 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Cities Ser 5s '69	80¾	80½	80¼
3 Cities Ser 5s '66	83	83	83
5 Cities Ser 5s '58	80¼	80¼	80¼
37 Cities Ser 5s '50	80⅜	79⅞	80¼
11 Cit S P & L 5½s'49	90	89⅞	89⅞
29 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	89⅝	89⅛	89⅜
26 Commun P&L 5s'57	98½	98	98⅜
1 Con GEL Ba 3s '60	109½	109½	109½
11 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	94	93½	93½
41 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	92½	92⅛	92⅜
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
23 East G & F 4s '56 A	85⅛	84⅝	85
4 Edison El Illum 3½s'65	108	108	108
1 El Paso El 5s '50 A	102½	102½	102½
44 Elec P&L 5s 2030	84	83	83
1 Elmira Wat L 5s '56	124	124	124
4 Fed Water 5½s '54	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
9 Fla P&L 5s '54	103⅞	103½	103⅞
3 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	100¾	100½	100½
3 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Gen W Wk 5s '43A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17 Geo Pow 5s '67	106⅜	106½	106½
6 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 Grand Trunk 4s '50	73⅝	73½	73½
5 Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	100½	99¾	99¾
6 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	96½	96⅜	96⅜
4 Int P Sec 6½s 55C	17½	17½	17½
1 Inters Pow 6s 52	38¼	38¼	38¼
22 Inters Pow 5s 57	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝
9 It Sup Pw 6s 63A	31½	31¼	31⅜
2 Lake Sup DP 3½s 66A	107½	107½	107½
5 Long Is Lt 6s 45	105¼	105	105
1 Mengel Co 4½s 47	95	95	95
6 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	105½	104¾	104¾
3 Minn P&L 4½s 78	102¾	102¾	102¼
2 Mill P&L Co 5s 57	105	105	105
3 Miss Pow 5s 55	104	104	104
7 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	93	93	93
4 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	75	74	74
7 N Eng G&E 5s-47	66	65⅜	65⅜
8 N.Eng Pow 5½s 54	99⅞	99½	99¼
14 N Eng Jow Co 3¼s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 N Orl P S 5s 42 st	101½	101½	101½
11 NY St E&G 4½s '80	104½	104¼	104½
1 Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Nor Con Ut5½s'48A	41	41	41
2 Nor'west P S 5s '57	104 31-32	104 31-32	104 31-32
5 Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Ohio Pub Sv 4s '62	109¼	109	109
6 Pac P&L 5s '55	95⅜	95	95
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	104	104	104
3 Pen El 4s '71 F	105½	105½	105½
2 Pen El 5s '62 H	108	108	108
20 Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	101½	101	101¼
1 Phila El P 5½s '72	113	113	113
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	104	104	104
1 Portland G&C 5s '50 st	84	84	84
3 Pow CorCan4½s '59 B	75	75	75
5 Pub Sv Colo 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pub Sv Colo 3½s '64	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101½	101	101½
3 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	98½	98¼	98¼
5 Schulte R E 6s '51	30½	30½	30½
6 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	85⅞	85	85
3 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	85	85	85
5 S E P&L 6s2025A	111⅛	111¼	111¼
3 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 SoCnty G Cal4½s '68	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 So'wes P&L6s2022A	100	100	100
3 So'wes Pub S 6s '45A	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	72	71½	71½
6 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	71⅞	71¾	71¾
12 Stand G&E 6s 51	72	71⅝	71⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	71⅞	71¾	71¾
2 Stand G&E 6s 66	71¾	71⅝	71⅝
8 Stand P&L 6s 57	71⅞	71½	71⅞
2 Starrett Corp 5s 50	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Tex El S 5s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	60¾	60⅛	60¼
1 Unit El NJ 4s '49	117	117	117
1 Unit L&P 6½s '74	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
8 Unit L&P 6s '75	85⅝	84¾	85⅛
41 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	93	92⅝	92⅝
6 Virg Pub S 4s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	104½	104½	104½
2 West Newsp Un 6s '44	58	57⅛	57⅛
5 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
2 York Rys 5s '37	98	98	98

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Baden C Mun 7s51	25	25	25
9 Ger C Mun 7s 47	25	25	25
4 Ger C Mun 6s47	25	25	25
2 Guan&Wes 6s58	31	31	31
1 Hanover St 6½s49	25	25	25
1 Hanover City 7s39	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Nippon E P 6½s '53	40	40	40
1 Pomerania El 6s '53	25	25	25
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	6⅜	6¼	6¼
3 Saxon Pub Wk 6s '37	25	25	25
1 Stinnes 4s '40 2d st ct	43½	43½	43½

Total bond sales today, estimated, 906,000, year ago 1,401,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Crude Rubber Sells Above 20c a Pound

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Crude rubber for delivery in December sold above 20 cents a pound today on the New York Commodity Exchange as the threat of trouble in the Far East increased demand.

Prices in the futures market, continuing a previous advance, were up as much as .24 of a cent a pound at one time.

Around the 20-cent level, the highest since May, speculative buying slackened. Brokers pointed out the rubber reserve company formed by the Government with RFC funds to accumulate an emergency supply had set 20 cents as the limit for its purchases, giving some traders an idea that price might make a "ceiling" for the market, at least temporarily.

Commodity Futures

Grain

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	82	82½	81⅞	82¼	82¼
May	81	81⅜	81	81⅜	81⅜
July	77⅜	77¾	77⅛	77½	77⅜
Corn					
Dec.	58⅜	58½	58⅛	58⅜	58¼
May	59⅜	59½	59⅛	59¼	59⅜
July	59½	59⅝	59⅛	59⅜	59⅜
Oats					
Dec.	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	32⅜
May	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞	32	32¼
July	30½	30½	30⅛	30¼	30⅜
Rye					
Dec.	44	44½	43⅞	44⅜	44⅛
May	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	47⅛
July	48⅛	48½	48	48⅜	48

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.60	9.62	9.60	9.60	9.60
Dec.	9.56	9.59	9.55	9.55	9.59
March	9.54	9.56	9.52	5.52	9.55
May	9.45	9.47	9.43	9.43	9.47
July	9.24	9.26	9.23	9.23	9.27

Spots (⅞) 9.67 (12) 9.87.

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	74	74¾	74	74¾	74⅛
Dec	74⅞	75½	74¾	75½	74⅝
May	76¼	76⅞	76¼	76⅞	75⅞

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.55
Dec	4.72	4.77	4.72	4.77	4.70
Jan	4.87	4.90	4.87	4.90	4.85
Mar	5.90	5.92	5.90	5.92	5.87
May	6.07	6.12	6.07	6.12	6.07
July				6.27	6.25

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	10.78	10.90	10.78	10.90	10.78
Mar	10.77	10.90	10.77	10.90	10.76

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	19.86	20.11	19.86	20.00	19.86
March	19.75	19.85	19.67	19.75	19.62

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	4.16	4.17	4.14	4.14	4.17
Mar	4.30	4.32	4.28	4.28	4.30

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	10.63	10.70	10.55	10.60	10.75
Mar.	10.50	10.60	10.45	10.52	10.46

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	117.1	117.2	117.0	117.0	118.0b
Dec.	105.5	106.7	105.5	106.3	106.0
March	97.7	98.2	97.6	98.0	98.0

b—Bid.

Quotation for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 7 compared with Oct. 7, 1939 (shown in parenthesis): receipts $24,911,183.22 ($10,783,494.43); expenditures $59,543,832.46 ($69,599,468.76); net balance $2,314,631,212.31 ($2,090,205,533.38); working balance included $1,579,037,234.97 ($1,392,243,059.38); customs receipts for month $6,911,904.37 ($7,666,251.29); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,764,027,328.20 ($1,540,672,300.51); expenditures $2,526,271,741.41 ($2,637,639,641.74); excess of expenditures $920,870,471.12 ($1,096,987,341.23); gross debt $44,064,173,238.63 ($40,904,237,434.93); increase above previous day $2,031,839.88; gold assets $21,315,282,975.88 ($16,867,380,786.67).

Prices for Raw Wool Are Strong In Boston Market

Weekly Wool Review

Prices for raw wool are decidedly strong in the Boston market. Medium grades, stimulated by another Government order for wool blankets, are more active and prices are firmer, while fine wools continue their upward climb under the pressure of a persistent demand and scarcity of offerings that are available for immediate delivery.

The upward price trend has been almost continuous for 10 days or so. Choice staple fine wools are at the $1-a-pound level; class 111 fine wools about a nickle less; ordinary fine and fine medium grades 90 cents; combing three-eighths blood 85 to 88 cents and combing quarterblood territory 77 to 80 cents, clean basis.

Despite the fact that the poundage being moved is somewhat lighter than in recent weeks, the activity is fully as pronounced with scoured wools changing hands rapidly and small sales being recorded freely.

Whether prices will rise further is uncertain, though well posted men in the wool trade aver that the peak has now been reached, for the time being. They point out that unless additional and sizeable orders for cloth are booked by the mills, values of raw materials will hardly advance further because of the availability of imported wools, especially Australian and South Americans, at less than current domestic wool values.

During the past few days considerable poundage of foreign apparel woods was purchased for import, chiefly South American medium crossbred wools, assuring a further heavy influx of wools at Boston, where imports since July 1,—25,128,000 pounds—are twice as large as for the corresponding period a year ago.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

Div.	Bid	Asked
Kk of Am NTS(SF)(2.40	35½	37½
Bank of Man (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Bank of NY (14)	316	323
Bankers Tr (2)	48¾	50¾
Bklyn Tr (4)	72¾	77¾
Cen Han Kk&Tr (4)	91½	94½
Chase Nat (1.40)	29¼	31¼
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	42½	44½
Commercial (8)	163	169
Cont Bk Tr (.80)	12¼	13¾
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	49¼	50¼
Empire Tr (3)	42¼	45¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	41¼	43¼
First Natl (100)	1690	1730
Guaranty Tr (12)	268	273
Irving Tr (.60)	10¾	11¾
Manuf'ct'rs Tr (2)	33½	35½
Manuf'rs Tr pf (2)	51¾	53¾
Natl City (1)	24¼	25¾
N Y Trust (5)	101	104
Public (1½)	28	29½
Title G & T	2½	3½
Insurance Company Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	118½	122½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	48¾	50¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28	29½
Am Equit (1)	17¼	18¾
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	12	13½
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	45¾	48¾
Am Reserve (1e)	15¾	17¼
Am Surety (2½)	46¼	48¼
Automobile (1a)	37	39
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	590	610
Carolina (1.30)	28¼	29¾
City of N Y (1.20)	20¾	22¼
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	24½	26½
Contin Cas (1.20)	33½	35¾
Fid&Dep (4a)	119	124
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9¼	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	27¾	29¼
Gen Reinsur (1a)	37¾	40
Georg Home (1a)	23	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43
Globe&Rep (½)	9	10
Globe&Rut	9	11½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	24½	26
Hanover (1.20)	23¼	24¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	81½	84½
Home Fire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	30	32
Homestead (1)	17¾	19¼
Knick'bk'er(½)	7¾	8¾
Lincoln Fire	1⅜	2½
Maryland Sas	1½	2½
Mass Bond (3½)	59¼	61¾
Natl Fire (2)	54¼	56¼
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7	8
New Am Cas (.80)	16	17¼
N. H'pshire (1.60a)	44¾	47
N Y Fire (.80)	14¼	15¾
Nor East Ins	3⅜	4⅜
Nor River (1)	23½	25
Phoenix (2a)	82	86
Prov Wash (1a)	34¾	36¾
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	25¾	27¼
Revere(P)In(1.20a)	24¼	25¾
Rh Isl Ins	2	3½
St Paul Fire (8)	225	235
Springfield (4½a)	116½	119½
Sun Life (15)	245	295
Travelers (16)	408	418
US Fid & G (1)	18½	19¾
US Fire (2)	45½	47½
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34¾

a—also extra or extras. e—declared or paid so far this year. g—paid last year.

Ford, CIO See Court Ruling As 'Victory'

NEW YORK (AP) — The Ford Motor Co. said the Circuit Court of Appeals' decision on the company's appeal from a National Labor Relations Board ruling was "a landmark in the law of freedom of speech and press."

A statement issued here on behalf of the company said the decision, "though it enforces parts of the board's order, substantially vindicates the position taken by the Ford Motor Co. upon every issue in the case."

"Next in importance to the free speech question," the statement said, "is the finding of the court that the true background of the case was the sit-down strike movement and not, as the board had found, an 'anti-union drive' by Ford.

"In upholding the board's conclusion that the company was responsible for the riot which occurred at the gates of its plant, the court does not accept the board's findings, but rests its decision primarily on the ground that, under conditions which existed at the time, the company had reason to anticipate that the union organizers might be met by force, and that it ought to have taken active steps to prevent a clash from occurring.

"This is a far cry from the board's original decision that the company had not only planned the riot, but had done so 'deliberately' and 'carefully.'"

The statement was issued by Frederick H. Wood of the law firm of Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood.

PITTSBURGH (AP) — R. J. Thomas, International President of the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers of America, said the sixth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the Fort Motor Company labor case was "a great victory for the U. A. W.-C. I. O."

Here for a meeting of the union's executive board, Mr. Thomas added in a statement:

"The Ford Company has been found guilty of discriminatory discharges, of provoking anti-labor riots and generally on interfering with the elemental right of its employees to join a union.

"The posting of notices in the Ford plant stating that the company will not interfere with that right, insures the success of the C. I. O.'s current drive to unionize the Ford workers and bring them the benefit of collective bargaining."

Chester Asserts U. S. Impregnable In Food Defenses

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (AP)—Colby M. Chester, Chairman of the General Foods Corp., pictured the United States as impregnable in its food defenses.

"No foreign attack could destroy our food resources or starve our people into submission," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives.

"Our food manufacturing plants, our farms, canneries and quick-freezing plants are excellently scattered all across the country.

"They are not concentrated in any one area. Even if one locality were under fire and production disrupted, the food industry is efficiently organized to carry on.

"In raw food resources also we are largely insured against shortages or the threat of famine which war-torn Europe is said to be facing this winter."

Crown Cork & Seal To Sell Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—The Crown Cork & Seal Co. has notified preferred stockholders of its intention to issue up to $15,000,000 of 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures and up to $4,000,000 of serial notes with average interest rate of approximately 2½ per cent.

Proceeds will be used to retire currently outstanding sinking fund bonds, all outstanding sinking fund debentures, and for payment of all of current bank loans. The balance will be added to general funds.

Holders of the $2.25 cumulative preferred stock were asked to approve the financing or file objections before Oct. 28.

North Atlantic Oil Tanker Rates Raised

NEW YORK (AP)—Operators of oil tankers in the Gulf Coast-North Atlantic route have increased their carrying rates on gasoline and fuel oils, it was disclosed.

Increased seasonal movement of heating oils was said to be the principal factor in a boost in the rate to 24 to 25 cents a barrel from about 17 cents a month ago. For gasoline the asking charge was reported to be 23 to 25 cents a barrel against 18 cents a few weeks ago.

After the collapse of French military operations last June Gulf-North Atlantic tanker domestic rates dropped from around 85 cents to about 17 cents a barrel within a few weeks.

Pullman Earnings Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman Incorporated, reported net income for the month of August of $302,622 compared with $295,638 for August, 1939. Net income for the eight months ended Aug. 31 was $1,734,784 compared with $1,343,837 for the like 1939 period.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart exclusive designs. Big profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's Initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 513 Way, Elmira, New York.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOARD for retarded children; excellent personal care; tutoring; refined, happy home life; cultural training. Address HELEN CLARKE, 1400 Langley Ave., St. Joseph, Michigan.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LA JOLLA, CALIF.—Sunshine Cottages; attractive, modern, restful, centrally located; electric refrigeration, innerspring mattresses, excellent heat; near church. F. BLONDEEL, Mgr., 7831 Exchange Pl.

RANCHES FOR SALE

23,000-ACRE stock ranch near mountains; part leased; 500 acres irrigated; good buildings; $100,000.00, terms; good value. H. C. SCARIE, Bozeman, Montana.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big comm. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 46, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL friends complete new line—popular-priced ladies' wear, hosiery, gift novelties, jewelry; unusual opportunity; large commissions. LIVINGSTON, 261 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Modern apt., 2 bedrooms, large living room—hall, kitchenette, dinette; $90; gas, electricity included. C. LEE, 299 Marlborough. Ken. 6886.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Two 3-room apartments; electric kitchen, fireplace; excellent home; restricted. 1402 Beacon St. Lon. 3299.

CAMBRIDGE
17 EVERETT ST.
NEW BUILDING
UNUSUALLY attractive apartment of 1, 2, 3 rooms; a charming garden atmosphere, overlooking college and tennis courts; second car stop from Harvard Sq.; ample closets; moderate rentals; office open at all times.

NEWTON, MASS. — Apt. 3 rooms and bath, furnished, lighted and heated, electric kitchen, continuous hot water. Newton North 3557-W.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen; refrigeration—gas and electricity included; private house; $40; ground floor. Tel.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

CORSETIERES

TRAINED CORSETIERE. FOUNDATION GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED. MARGARET B. MARKHAM, 22 Engle St., Englewood, N. J. Englewood 3-6386-J.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL—$5.00 courses $10.00. c/o Commonwealth Chevrolet Co., 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Stadium 8500.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATTRACTIVE, exclusive quarters for winter, also completely furnished cottage to sell, suitable for tea room or guest house. 2314 Hayne Avenue, Aiken, South Carolina.

IDEAL SUBURBAN LOCATION Overlooking Brookline Reservoir; convenient, good schools, transportation, recreation; older type, well built, cared-for home; 6 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 4 baths, first-floor lavatory, sunny living room, dining room, ample closets, den, large veranda; detached 2-car garage; attractively priced to right party. Call MISS LORD, Longwood 0459, mornings before 9:30. Write 30 Dudley St., Brookline, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple, good home for right party and small salary—or part-time work; need not be Christian Scientist. Phone Hempstead 6350 after 7 p. m. or write Box X-57, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., New York—Harmonious surroundings for rest and study, temporary or permanent; recommendation if desired. MRS. MYERS, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MELBOURNE, FLORIDA—Comfortably furnished on large, well-planted lot; convenient location; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, modern; immediate possession. Box F-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WESTON, MASS.—Excellent house 8 large rooms, air-conditioned, 3 baths, extra lavatory, recreation room, sleeping porch; 2-car heated garage; delightfully located in an acre of land; easily financed. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—5-room bungalow, improvements, newly decorated; garage, shady lawn; near school. Phone Ridg. 6-2020.

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Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 434 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

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N. Y. C., Practitioner's office mornings. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Telephone Wa. 3-7451.

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Massachusetts

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in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

COUNTRY house, half hour from Boston; huge room with private bath for 1 or 2 persons; excellent meals and a genial household. MRS. J. R. SCALLAN, Sharon, Mass. Te. 2225.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., 57 Walnut St.—Unusually attractive home, excellent meals; refined neighborhood; near churches and banks. Tel. 3823.

REFINED home, rooms, breakfast and dinner, $15 up weekly. Write Box B-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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INVISIBLE reweaving—moth holes, tears, silk—wool—linen. A. KOSTYAL, 2011 Oliver St., Rahway, N. J. Tel. Rahy. 7-1270.

Local Classified
(Continued.)

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; well heated; near Boardwalk and church; $1.00 daily per person (2 in room). HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—Quiet home, large, private, light housekeeping; $7.50—smaller $6.00. IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

BELMONT CENTER, MASS. — Large, well-furn. room with alcove, 5 windows; priv. of real home, next to bath, cont. hot water; garage or parking available. Bel. 3595-J.

BOSTON, vicinity St. Mary St.—Young man will share his apartment or rent room. HANcock 8930, Mr. CURTIS; evenings, KENmore 5123, 38 Buswell Street.

BOSTON, MASS., 398 Marlborough St.—Large room with private bath; also a smaller room; business people preferred. Tel. Com. 6694.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room with small porch in home of bus. and prof. women; use of kitchen, laundry, parking. 41 Clark Rd. Lon. 8691.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-19 35th Ave. Fl. 9-1838 —Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; private family; single or double; breakfast optional.

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307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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WYNNEWOOD, PA. — Private home. Main line, entire 3rd floor, furnished, for 2 or 3 gentlemen; breakfast and garage. Ard. 3133.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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CAPABLE, educated woman, position as companion-housekeeper; will travel, can drive. Box F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLORED girl wishes full day's work on Mondays; also for 3 mornings. Phone after 2 p. m. AC. 4-4269, N. Y. C.

COMPANION — Experienced, refined woman desires position; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box W-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EX-HIGH SCHOOL teacher, writer, lecturer, acquainted with the South, would like position as driver-companion to lady or couple going South for the winter. MRS. FLORENCE COLE HECKMAN, South Effingham, N. H.

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SPACE wanted in hairdressing parlor on or near Boylston St.; light, pleasant place essential. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TAILORING

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FRENCH CONVERSATION at The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Avenue; afternoon and evening classes now forming; 10 evening classes $6. Call Madame Riviere, Ken. 4082.

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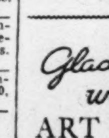

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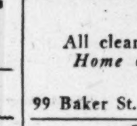

Our own assorted chocolates for National Candy Week. Special Canned Goods Sale
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Luncheon 12.30-2—Dinner 6-8
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MO—2-8708

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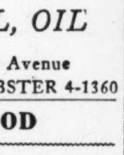
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

NEWARK



"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
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GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
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238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued.)

GIFT SHOP
Solve your gift problems in the new Wiss Gift Shop—we've doubled our space.
Wiss NEWARK

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Huntting's Service Station
Tire, Battery, Road, and Towing Service. Marfak Lubrication. Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
NUTLEY 2-0047 688 FRANKLIN AVE.
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When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

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Central Ave. and Scotland Road
Orange, N. J.
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Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St.
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SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
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$5 to $6
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Fresh From Our Own Farm
Also
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205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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Linen Handkerchiefs
(Bridal Veils on Order)
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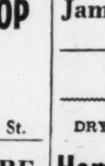
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe



All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be fitted in the new Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

GIFTS TO TREASURE
ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 W. FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

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NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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Take our advice and have them washed the SAMO-SET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—
RUG SHAMPOOING
AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

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Now Through Thursday, October 17th
GINGER ROGERS in RONALD COLMAN
"LUCKY PARTNERS"

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SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
20 West Street Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
Hack. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

TIMKEN MASTER KRAFT
Oil Burners—Furnaces
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL • COAL • KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS • COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS • FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
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Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
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Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St. Tel. Ri. 6-2360, 2361

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BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
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Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
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Leeds SHOP INC.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

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Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. Strakosch, Prop. Ri. 6-2721
Our Fall Dresses, Sweaters, Skirts and Accessories are now available for Mother and Daughter
Our new shop is conveniently located in shopping center of Ho-Ho-Kus

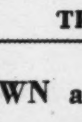
SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991



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222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Delivered in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
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The
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FASHION FROCKS
for Women and Misses
109 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. Ph. 2-5857

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON
(Continued.)

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Ave.
Phone 2-7123

UNION CITY

Experience has taught us to use and recommend Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil.

Julius Brueggeworth
Painting and Decorating
1608 Kerrigan Avenue
Union City, N. J.
Telephone PAlisade 6-5668
Dutch Boy Paint jobs can be financed through the Dutch Boy Easy Payment Plan.

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The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Avenue and Quimby Street
Westfield, N. J.
Tel. We. 2-3932

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
New and Used Cars
Service and Genuine Parts

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N J

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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Fenstermacher & Rem Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you, $190.00
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

ERIE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Fine Collection
Fall Millinery
Gloves
Bags

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Annual Sale Advanced 1941
Styles Fur Coats.
Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

Trimble Hats
In the Fifth Avenue manner. Smartest styles. Rich new shades. A great American value at just $3.95

P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
Leave Your Orders at **PULAKOS**
926 STATE STREET

Less than 64 Shopping Days till Christmas
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
24 West 10th Street

BOOK SALE
Oct. 12 to 19 inc., Hundreds of Books From 10c up
ERIE BOOK STORE
17 East Eighth Street

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

It Pays to Shop at
THE NEW & GREATER **Pomeroy's**
Complete Assortments Always

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

MAY EBREY HOTZ
VOCAL INSTRUCTION
Beginners a Specialty
645 Sussex Road — Wynnewood, Pa.
Ardmore 2472

SEE NEXT PAGE

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

NEW STOCKS OF CANNED FOODS
Are Now In
Why not try them?
HEINZ KETCHUP

PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Delivery of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

GLENSIDE BOOK SHOP
Wedding Gifts—Greeting Cards
for all occasions
Read the newest books
11 Wesley Ave.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

FLO-JEAN COATS
Everything from a sport model at $10.95 to a lavishly fur trimmed coat at $49.50.
Sizes 12 to 44

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BRAMLER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Swiss American Precision
Watch and Clock Repairing
GUERRY & RIESTER
HAMILTON, LONGINES, ELGIN and GRUEN
Liberal allowance on your old watch
44 So. 16th St. Rittenhouse 7440

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
QUEEN VICTORIA
presented opals to her children
Opal and 14K gold ring $22.00. Fine black opal and diamond cluster ring $250.00.
Ask for October birthstone folder
113 SO. 12TH STREET

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lilli Goodman
BEAUTICIANS—popular prices.
403 Professional Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATLANTIC 7733

READING

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

MANNING - ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
Footsaver Shoes
607 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

Save on All Fall Needs!
POMEROY'S
Golden Harvest Sale
offers big savings now!

Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished
Work Guaranteed
921 RITTER STREET DIAL 34620

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

Woodlawn Homogenized Milk It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

ADDYMAN & KIRKWOOD
Gift Shop
E Z Stay on Stringless Snug-Fit Aprons 69c
Waterproof without Rubber $1.25 to $2.49
Children's Bibs 49c
Tablecloths—All sizes—Attractive paterns
431 LINDEN ST. Opposite Post Office

SEWICKLEY

IF any Banker tells you that your account is too small to bother with — come to
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
WEDDING GIFTS

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Slogan: "The Market for Good Things to Eat"
ESTABLISHED 1874
Tel. Sewickley 1405 425 Beaver Street

WE HANDLE THE ENTIRE LINE OF HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

TOWN TOGS
For Men and Women
BUCHNER'S
OPEN EVENINGS

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies
and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

J. H. RUPERT
Fire Insurance
900 Ross Ave. CHurchill 0153

YORK

Comfort in Footwear
Men, Women, Children
A Family Shoe Store Since 1877
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George St.

Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Agrippa (Acts 26:1)—*A-grip'-a* (each *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short).

Alms (Acts 3:2)—*Amz* (*a* as in arm).

A word long existent in English, shortened down from the Greek word of the original text in Acts, *eleemosyne*, which is the same as that from which "eleemosynary" derives.

Ezekiel — Preferably *E-zek'-yel* (first *e* as in debate, second long, third clipped-short as in silent). Whether the *iel* shall be expressly uttered as one syllable or be slightly eased into two syllables may perhaps be left for the speaker to determine, though dictionary preference is for a single sound.

Golgotha (John 19:17) — *Gol'-go-tha* (first *o* short, second as in obey, *a* as in sofa).

Spelled into English letters from the Greek, and noted by John as a Hebraic locality name. Stress recedes to the first syllable.

Pharisaism—*Far'-i-sa-iz'm* (first *a* short, second quick-long as in chaotic, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

The doctrines of a Jewish party that was for ceremony and observance.

Pilate (John 19:4) — *Pi'-lat* (*i* long, *a* as in sofa). Webster's asks that an *a* sound be kept in the second syllable, though probably this authority means but a slight one; just enough to keep away from any hint of *i*, *o*, or *u*.

Rabbis—Preferably *Rab'-ize* (*a* short, *i* long).

Turn the word "rabbi" back into Hebrew letters, and it becomes as two words, the *i* final being the pronoun "my," and the whole thing being equivalent to "my master." For a convenient plural, the English form *s* is attached directly to the singular, and long *i* sound is kept.

Retrogression—*Ret'-ro-gresh'-un* (each *e* short, *o* as in obey, *u* as in circus). Obscuration of the *e* and the *o* in the prefix *retro* seems the settled practice in America; but long value to one or both letters is insisted on by some speakers, influenced, perhaps, by their classical studies.

The word is formed, evidently, after the analogy of aggression, which comes from a Roman original. As aggression is a "going against," so retrogression is a "going backward."

Scourge—*Skurj* (*u* as in urge).

This word seems to have entered English by the French route; and it is referred, somewhat uncertainly, back to a Latin ancestry.

Travail (Isa. 53:11)—Preferably *trav'-al* (first *a* short, second long). Webster's asks for the sound of long *a* for the *ai* of the last syllable, perhaps to differentiate the word from "travel," which, like itself, comes from the French *travailler*, "to work"; or possibly to give recognition to the long quality of the original French diphthong.

"Travail" implies the hard and difficult side of labor, and it represents a Hebrew word of precisely similar connotations.

Traversing — *Trav'-er-sing* (*a* short, *e* as in maker, *i* short).

This word implies a crossing over; from the French *traverser*, "to cross," a verb fashioned from the past participle stem of the Latin *transverto*, "turn across."

Vesture (Ps. 22:18 and John 19:24)—*Ves'-tur* (*e* short, *tu* with a slight *ch* sound as in nature, *u* as in unite).

A noun formed on the Latin verb *vestire*, "to clothe," and carrying down the ages the meaning of the original stem. It represents in John a Greek word that signifies "outer garment," or "cloak"; and in Psalms a Hebrew word of more general idea of "clothing."

Vicarious — *Vi-kar'-i-us* (first *i* long, *a* as in care, second *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus). The noun "vicar" is pronounced with short *i*; the adjective "vicarious," nevertheless, stands marked in Webster's with a long *i*.

The word traces back to the Latin *vicis*, "turn," "change." It implies substitution, and it refers to the person or thing that takes the place of another. A Latin case form of the original word enters the English language in "vice-president."

Sunbonnet Sue

Inspiration

A house is built of bricks and stones,
Of sills, and posts and piers;
But a home is built of loving deeds
That stand a thousand years.
—Stewart-Warnerite

Always Something New

We may read, and read, and read again, and still find something new, something to please, and something to instruct.—Hardis.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Swiss Cantons of Schwyz, Uri, Lucerne, and Unterwalden.
2. It is between Vancouver Island and the State of Washington.
3. Cheyenne.
4. Ajaccio, Corsica in 1769.
5. A hedgehog-like insectivore of Madagascar; it is twelve to sixteen inches long and has no tail.
6. Aroostook County.
7. England; George V, Edward VIII, and George VI, in 1936.
8. The new $3,000,000 structure built over Narragansett Bay from the mainland to Jamestown, on Conanicut Island.
9. Helen Herron Taft, a musician, was a founder of the Cincinnati Orchestra.
10. An Antarctic volcano; 13,300 feet.

Daily Quotation

THE universe is not quite complete without your little work well done.—J. R. MILLER.

"I wish you'd have our radio fixed, dear, so we wouldn't have to come 'way up here!"

In Lighter Vein

Amazing

The village orchestra had just rehearsed the overture for the sixth time.

"Thank you, gentlemen," said the composer, who was also the conductor; "at last you have given me a true interpretation of my work."

"Gee!" whispered the man with the trombone, "that's queer. I've got two pages to play yet."

Co-operation Needed

"So you want to wed my daughter? Well, my answer depends on your financial situation."

"That's a coincidence. My financial position seems to depend on your answer!"

The Most Difficult

"Is Mr. Brown hard to meet?"

"Is he hard to meet! He's as hard to meet as the last payment on an automobile."

One Advantage

Golf Enthusiast (during downpour): "Now you see the advantages of golf."

Discouraged Novice: "What advantages?"

"Well, you couldn't play tennis on a day like this."

Met Half-Way

"I understand that you've been studying methods for increasing your salary. How did they turn out?"

"Not so well. The boss was studying how to cut expenses at same time."

Thrift Lesson

"Tell me, MacDougall, how does the wearing of mittens teach your children thrift?"

"Weel, money canna' slip their fingers."

Footnotes to History

Fall of Quebec 130 Years Before Wolfe

A soldier captured a strategic city with consummate skill and bravery, thereby winning for himself enduring fame.

A sea captain took the same fortress 130 years earlier, and his name is virtually forgotten!

The fearless military leader was James Wolfe, English general, who in 1759 took Quebec from the Frenchman, Montcalm, and won a continent for his King.

The forgotten man was a British privateer, Capt. David Kirke, who on July 20, 1629, bearing letters of marque from the Crown authorizing him to sweep any French vessel from the sea, and to raze all French settlements in Canada, forced the garrison at Quebec to surrender. Owing to famine within the walls of the city (the people had been living on roots for days), the capitulation was effected without the firing of a single shot.

The feat won knighthood for the doughty soldier of fortune, and, in 1637, the gift of all Newfoundland to him and his heirs. This grant was revoked by the Cromwell Government after the execution of Charles I.

Meanwhile, by the Treaty of St. Germain, in 1632, France regained possession of Quebec, and held the city until its capture by Wolfe.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Did You Ever Wonder

When and Where Newspapers Originated?

Newspapers of a sort existed long before the invention of printing. Among the earliest forerunners of the newspaper were bulletins carved in stone and placed in prominent locations in ancient Babylonian and Assyrian cities. One such inscription has been discovered in the aqueduct of the Pool of Siloam and may have been read by the prophet Isaiah.

Another predecessor is seen in the **Acta Diurna** (Daily Events) of the Roman Empire. These bulletins or official reports were copied by scribes and sent to subscribers in the provinces.

After the invention of printing, pamphlets and single sheets offering some one particular news item appeared frequently, but were in no sense periodicals and had no regularity of publication.

In 1562, the **Notizie Scritte**, a hand-written official paper, began monthly publication in Venice. The sheets were displayed in public places and the price paid for the privilege of reading the **Notizie** was a **gazzetta**, a small Italian coin. This practice is said to have given rise to the popular use of "gazette" as a name for the modern newspaper.

The first regularly published German newspaper came out in 1609. London brought out its first paper, "The Weekly Newes from Italy, Germany, etc.," in 1622. The famous London "Times" was first published in 1785 under the title, "Daily Universal Register." Three years later its name was changed to the "Times."

A single issue of what was to have been a weekly paper entitled "Public Occurrences" appeared in Boston in 1690 but was suppressed after the first issue. The first regular American newspaper was the Boston News-Letter, which began publication in 1704.

Some say that the word "NEWS" came from the letters of the compass points carried by early newspapers to indicate the wide-spread character of their sources of copy.

Modern newsboys have reason to be glad that newspapers no longer are carved in stone!—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Apple Treat Farm

Wesley, Iowa

This farm on Highway 18, three miles west of this town, is one of the most popular spots in the state during the fall when apples are ripe. Here one may eat an apple or take a whole sack of them, and they will cost nothing.

There are free apples at this farm today because a kind and thoughtful land dealer, one Julius Kunz, decided 26 years ago that boys and girls shouldn't find it necessary to climb a farmer's fence to help themselves to a few apples. He decided it would be better to plant the apple trees outside the fence. He paid $61.50 for 160 five-foot apple trees and paid $34 to have them set out for a mile along the front of his farm. The trees now have matured and are bearing apples which include many varieties. Located just outside the fence, half of the apples grow over the farmland and the other half over the highway parking area.

Mr. Kunz offered a $5 gold piece to the child selecting the best name for the farm at the time the trees were set out, and a little girl thought of the prize-winning title—"Apple Treat Farm."

Daily Anecdote

More Discriminate

William Dean Howells, one of America's kindliest critics, was annoyed by a novelist's conceit.

"You know," said the novelist, fishing for compliments, "I get richer and richer, but all the same I think my work is falling off. My new work is not as good as my old."

"Oh nonsense!" said Mr. Howells, "You write just as well as you ever did. Your taste is improving, that's all."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Forest Cantons?
2. The Strait of Juan de Fuca?
3. The capital of Wyoming?
4. The birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte?
5. A tenrec?
6. A county in Maine famous for its potatoes?
7. The present-day country which had three Kings in one year?
8. Jamestown Bridge?
9. An orchestra founded by the wife of President Taft?
10. Mount Erebus?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Love for Reading

Happy is he who has laid up in his youth, and held fast in all fortune, a genuine and passionate love for reading.—Rufus Choate.

A Verse for Today . . .

For I am the LORD, *I change not.*—MAL. 3:6.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The pioneer farmer didn't have to possess an education, as he wasn't always filling out blanks for the government.

Louisville Times: If the worst comes, a use for the road hog might be found, for he ought to be the very fellow to drive an 80-ton tank.

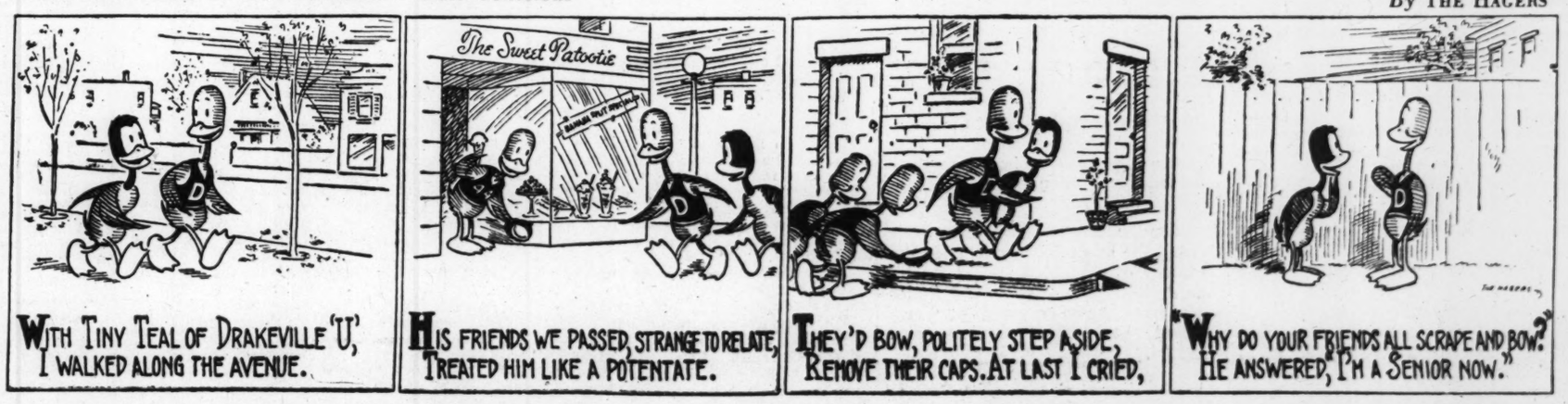
Indianapolis News: A Massachusetts man found a strawberry that was nine inches around. All he needed was a buttered biscuit of the size served before the cooks got stylish.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"There! My Fine Two-Footed Friend!"*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Class Conscious*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Moment of Decision

State Department advice to Americans to leave the Far East if possible, the cancellation of a projected trip to London by the British Ambassador to Washington, Prime Minister Churchill's announcement in his House of Commons speech that the Burma Road would be reopened on October 18—these developments mark the quickening tempo of affairs in the Far East, now considered to be approaching a stage of crisis.

Opening of the Burma Road represents a momentous decision for the British. It also seems to indicate a closer working agreement between the United States and Britain, with more definite assurances of American action in the Far East than were available when Britain closed that supply line to China less than three months ago.

Such co-operation would be a logical part of the United States' defense plans. The Axis-Tokyo pact has made this all too obvious. The security of Americans in the Western Hemisphere depends on support of those who are opposing violence to the right of them and to the left of them—in Europe and in Asia.

It is fortunate rather than otherwise that the Axis-Tokyo pact should have so clarified the situation as to make possible joint efforts in the Far East as well as in Europe. The United States could not well have taken so active a part in aiding China and curbing Japan had not British co-operation, with possible sharing of British Pacific naval bases, become a factor. It would have been harder to play a lone hand in the Far East and at the same time help Britain in Europe.

But for the sake of its own interests, that is what the United States might have had to try to do so long as the aggressor Powers camouflaged their one world war to look like two unrelated local wars. For both Britain and the United States, the war in the Far East today involves much more than sympathy for China as a victim of aggression and as a potential member of the society of democratic nations. That war now is part of the problem of the total defense of both the remaining great democracies.

But it is only part of the problem. It must be dealt with as such. Credits and other aid to China should certainly flow on uninterruptedly. Such movements of naval forces as may exert a maximum restraining effect on Japan may be called for, and doubtless have already been considered. But all this must be kept strictly within the framework of an aid-to-Britain policy which does not for a moment lose sight of the fact that the Nazi military power in Europe is now the chief support of aggression everywhere. With that power broken, neither Italy's nor Japan's adventurers could long hold control of their loot, nor even of their own peoples.

This, then, is the problem the United States faces in this moment of decision. It evidently is being tackled calmly, with all values carefully weighed, and in an atmosphere of Anglo-American co-operation which the aggressor Powers by one desperate gesture of pact-making sought to disperse.

Conquest Switches Tracks

Reports of German troops in Rumania are denied in Berlin. But that the Third Reich intends soon to station some Nazi contingents on its small neighbor's territory is admitted. The avowed purpose is to provide "protection" for Rumania, presumably for the oil fields that supply the Nazi war machine, and to train Rumanians. More likely it is part of an Axis plan to move south for the winter.

The Nazi Napoleon's problem becomes more complicated. For him to conquer all Europe, he had only to conquer Britain. That was how the equation stood when France fell last June. But now, to conquer Britain it is necessary for him to conquer all the rest of Europe. And then there's still a Britain. Conquest appears to be following the historical pattern which resolves at last into the shape of an Elba or a small estate at Doorn.

But perhaps we are getting ahead of our story. German troops in Rumania would mean the virtual end of Hungarian independence, for they would almost certainly have crossed through a helpless Hungary. They would put Yugoslavia in a military pincers between Germany and Italy which lies just across the Adriatic. The Nazis would be at Bulgaria's doors; Greece would see a vise closing, Turkey the storm approaching. Russia, it is thought in well informed circles, would remain inert and inscrutable.

This is the sort of drive that appears in the making as winter approaches. It would dovetail with the Italian thrust toward Suez. But it cannot be decisive. Were Britain's Mediterranean "life line" to be cut for the time being, Britain's stand would still be far from futile. Most of Britain's supplies today are reaching British ports over other routes than the Mediterranean.

Moreover, the new course of Nazi empire building is not only a confession of earlier overconfidence in Berlin but is also a complicating factor in the relations of the Axis and Russia, and indeed in the relations of the Axis partners with each other. People in Rome may well ask themselves, remembering a thousand years of history, whether, when this drive is over, Germany will at last have reached the shores of the Adriatic.

Register Now!

Only one week remains for persons not now on the Massachusetts voting lists to qualify for franchise privileges at the November 5 election. The registration deadline is October 16.

While in Boston and some other cities citizens may register daily until October 16, other Bay State municipalities have established specific dates for registration of voters. A call to local municipal clerks or election commissions will secure such information.

Local authorities are eager that prospective voters shall register before October 16, the final registration day, because on that date local officers will be busy registering men from 21 to 35 years of age for selective service in the nation's armed forces. In many cases such registration will be done at the polling places.

Once having registered for voting, it is hoped each citizen will exercise his balloting rights on the first Tuesday in November, for the democratic form of government is undergoing a severe trial in a world tending toward totalitarianism. By voting, each citizen is not only helping to select National and State leaders; he is also registering his firm faith in democracy and its processes.

A Civil Service Crisis

For five or six years believers in efficient public service have been profoundly disturbed at the proportion of United States Government employees subject to political appointment instead of merit system selection. For two years civil service legislation to correct this situation has been making its laborious way through Congress, but now the fruit of that effort is in danger of being lost unless public sentiment intervenes in its behalf.

The Ramspeck bill, which would extend the civil service regulations to approximately 150,000 positions now subject to politics, has passed both the House and Senate which commonly is supposed to be equivalent to enactment. But it passed the two houses in somewhat different form, was reconciled in a very intelligent conference committee report, and the report was adopted by the Senate. But the House of Representatives nearly upset its original approval of the bill and has sent it back to conference with insistence upon the cumbersome and injurious Nichols amendment.

The essence of this amendment is that it would apportion Government jobs among the States in a way to make votes for Congressmen.

The Ramspeck bill already makes a great concession by "blanketing in" to civil service a large body of politically appointed workers if they can pass merely a qualifying examination. If it should prove necessary to swallow also the Nichols amendment in order to gain the larger point of civil service extension, that still would be worth while. But it is to be hoped that the House will recede from that position.

Unfortunately the bill seems endangered by a coalition of numerous Republicans with the spoilsmen among the Democrats. Whether these Republicans object to less than perfection in such a bill or whether they think of keeping these positions open in hope of a victory for themselves in November, they would do well to act consistently with their criticisms of New Deal patronage and help pass the act.

Primarily the case of the Ramspeck bill presents the question: Do Americans want efficiency or spoilsmanship in their Government service? Congressmen who are home campaigning may have an opportunity to hear from their constituents on this point.

When the Reds in Europe came from behind the screen of war to seize the territory of others, the world jeered. When the Reds in the United States came from behind to snatch a "World Series" championship, the world cheered.

The Bookshelf

Maurois on France's Fall

A woman at the talking end of a telephone can be troublesome to a war-time Premier, as Andre Maurois' TRAGEDY IN FRANCE (New York: Harpers. $2) records. The woman, says M. Maurois, had been determined to see Paul Reynaud become Premier, and the engineering of that ambition widened a rift between Reynaud and his predecessor, Edouard Daladier, that contributed to the misfortunes of France. What many people have suspected, M. Maurois puts down as fact:

> It would be wrong, very wrong, to say that the French way of life in 1939 was corrupt; millions of families led simple and united lives. But this was not true of the 3,000 persons in Paris who, as Byron said, "because they go to bed late believe they are the leaders of the world." Most of these attached no great importance to their sentimental or sensual intrigues; but events were destined to prove that these intrigues could nevertheless place nations in jeopardy. . . .

It would have frightened the French people to realize the sort of animosity that had grown up between the two men—Reynaud and Daladier—who should have been working in the closest mutual confidence; to hear the accusations and recriminations; to learn that one was allowed to formulate plans involving the lives of thousands of soldiers and the future of a nation while the other could be accused of withholding important information which might have forestalled disaster.

Reynaud played a shrewd, forceful, and sincere role, but with a lack of political intuition that amazed M. Maurois, who was often in a position to watch events from the very elbows of the Premier and the Generals. One of the piquant illustrations of the refinements of French political thinking which M. Maurois offers in this book concerns a unanimous vote of confidence given by the Chamber of Deputies to Premier Reynaud. This vote, confesses M. Maurois, seemed to him reassuring. "But a senator whom I saw that evening told me with diabolic glee that it meant nothing. 'You don't understand parliamentary by-play,' he explained in a pitying tone. 'There were adversaries of Reynaud who worked hard to make the vote unanimous because unanimity is impersonal, national, patriotic, whereas a strong majority would have meant personal success.' "

It was the next day that Reynaud told M. Maurois how the tanks that were supposed to be checking the German advance in Norway "existed only on paper." Unpreparedness was the enemy of France. And Britain was in no position to supply the needed military aid in time.

This book combines the readability of fiction with the authenticity of an acute and first-hand appraisal of one of history's most tragic and most curious disasters.

M. Maurois concludes the volume with a broadcast he delivered from London in June, a plea for a continuance of the world's faith in French character. His book will help France's friends to understand and, where forgiveness is warranted, to forgive. It will revive the hopes of those who believe that the France they have loved and respected is still waiting to reassert itself. C. W. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Third Term

The Post opposes the third term principle in the present Presidential campaign.

It does this not because the third term candidate is Franklin D. Roosevelt, but in spite of it.

History has a magnificent place for Mr. Roosevelt. We say in all earnestness, and gladly, that he will take his place among the great men of all time. . . .

But we cannot support a third term in office, not only for him, but for any President. . . .

Primarily, we cannot keep faith with our New England tradition if we advocate a third term for any man. We, in the oldest and most settled section of America, feel that this principle keeps our nation free.

Secondarily, as a democratic journal, we cannot support the third term, for a third term is undemocratic. . . .

A third term has the effect of perpetuating in the rulership of the country not only a man, but a whole bureaucracy which becomes more and more embedded in the national structure as time goes on.

Change, exercised by free men, is the essence of the rights of man. A third term for a President obliterates the principle of change. It creates a governing person and a governing class. It was for the elimination of such a governing person and a class that the events of 1775 took place within our environs and within our view.

It would be specious for us to pretend that we have forgotten them now.—*Boston Post.*

A Democrat Breaks an Old Tie

For close to a hundred years the Plain Dealer has refrained from supporting for President any other than Democratic candidates. We say this in no spirit of apology or of boastfulness. On occasions we were probably wrong.

Now for the first time we depart from this century-old Plain Dealer tradition. We recommend the defeat of a Democrat who is seeking a third term to the Presidency.

If anyone reads into this an act of desertion, we insist that the result rests on the shoulders of Mr. Roosevelt and not on ours.

The Plain Dealer chooses to remain Democratic. The Roosevelt administration, by contrast, has abandoned the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, and Wilson.

The Plain Dealer elects to abide by the idea that the country should make social progress as fast as it can pay for it, whereas Mr. Roosevelt has attempted, not a liberal, but a radical goal. The only possible outcome of his policies, as we see it, is State Socialism, followed inevitably by some form of Fascism. . . .

Every modern dictator the world has known first persuaded his countrymen that he was indispensable to their welfare.

We solemnly urge the people to elect Wendell L. Willkie President of the United States.—*Cleveland* (Ohio) *Plain Dealer.*

Only as Strong as the Arm That Wields It

Britain Under Fire: More Personal Experiences

The Christian Science Monitor has received a large number of letters from England, both directly and from the writers' friends in America, describing daily experiences under aerial bombardment. From these the editors have culled material which seems to supplement the news-column reports.

(From a London social worker to his wife in America)

This last week has been rather complicated in one way and another by the blitz raids on London, which had just begun when I wrote to you before. The general effect is to impede and delay business of all kinds, but at the same time the visible results of the bombing are much less obvious than you would expect. You have to know just where to look for damage: the next street or the next house shows no traces at all. The nose cap of an anti-aircraft shell came down yesterday at the end of the street, blowing out a lot of shop windows. So far the only damage to the office itself has been one shrapnel fragment which hit the window of my back room today: the window had been "shatter proofed" with a sort of transparent varnish, and the effect of the splinter upon it was to make a tiny hole, the splinter glancing off and falling in the area below—rather reassuring!

The great business of the moment is the care of people who have lost their homes, especially in the East End; and we have been trying to mobilize workers for the emergency "centers" to which they are brought, and generally to get some order and sense into the rather inadequate official arrangements.

Much noisier here at night since the gun barrage started. During the earlier part of the evening, we get salvos every ten minutes or so. It's not an unpleasant sound, in fact a very cheerful one, and everyone in London has been greatly cheered up by it. It's quite different from the sound of bombing.

The raid warning now comes regularly between 8 and 9 at night, and has the effect of a curfew. From then onwards all through the night the streets even of Central London are almost dead quiet. This is more on account of the gun barrage than of the bombs themselves—shrapnel is liable to fall anywhere.

Nearly everyone in Central London sleeps in shelters, and you see queues lining up for popular public shelters from 6:30 onwards. People have also taken to sleeping in the tube stations: the other night I came home from Hampstead station, and found them thick not only on the platform but all the way up the stairs as well—there must have been five or six hundred at least. They bring rugs and thermoses and bottles of milk.

Well, in all this rush and fuss you and the children remain as something fixed, serene and happy—like stars shining in the real world.

I must tell you how the other night, in the midst of some rather heavy gunfire after dinner, which we were all pretending not to notice much, Mother suddenly remarked from the sofa and her book, "Well, there's one thing to be said for this place, there are very few flies." As an example of "le phlegm anglais" that could hardly be bettered, I think. W.

TOLWORTH

Dearest Isabel:

I know what you want to hear—whether we are in danger, have been in danger, etc. Well, everybody now is in danger, day after day, night after night. One also gets more and more confident that nothing can happen to one's self, or one's relatives—a kind of defense mechanism against fear I suppose. It is no propaganda story that people are calm. There's just a mighty effort to keep things going as near normal as possible.

For my part, I get home, have a meal and go to bed—just like that! Sometimes I manage to get in an hour before the sirens go. Mother goes to bed in the shelter, siren or no siren. At first everybody stayed awake listening all night. Now, whether from necessity or design, one keeps dozing off, and only noises wake one. . . .

We all have the situation well in hand, and expect to dispose of Hitler in a year or two—Hitler and, I hope, the Fascist mentality and its grip on the world.

Ken says he has decided to make the Air Force his career! What a grip it has on the imagination of youth! One never hears nowadays that a boy wants to be an engine-driver!

We have plenty of food still, although the cost of living has risen, and clothes are getting more expensive. Are you allowed to send worn clothing? If you are, don't forget us if you are turning anything out, will you? I still wear some of the things you gave me when you were home last.

Dogs don't like air raids. Cats are much better behaved. Sam sits for hours and admires the searchlights. Perhaps he hopes they will catch a bird in their beams!

Summing up, for my part, and I think most people's, the lack of fear for one's own person is the striking thing. NANCY

(Sent in by Mrs. Isabel Banay, Boston.)

LIVERPOOL

We are sensible of the offer from America and Canada to take the young people, "the flower of the flock," into your hearts and homes. We cannot but envy their existence these days and the wonderful opportunity presented to them. What stories they will have to tell and a reminiscence for all time!...

These days we as a people are turning more and more towards Christian principles to carry us through the dark days, and our churches are full of people seeking that peace which can only come through God, and coming themselves into divine touch with His healing influence.

Your thought and prayers for us and all the British people give us new encouragement and help to lighten the weight of oppression. . . .

Humor is a saving grace and this country is full of it. We laugh many, many times when it seems unseemly, but it saves the situation and turns a city of desolation into a city of joy. . . .

We value the American sympathy and the useful help extended to us, and hope, if the real need arrives, to have the physical aid which a powerful nation like the U. S. A. can offer. It is better for her that the battle for civilization should be fought out now and here. ANDREW

(To Be Continued)

The Wide Horizon

America's Schools

By R. H. Markham

America's mass movements ebb and flow as ocean tides. In June the population surges out from the cities, in September it pours back. As summer begins, you can see crowds streaming into country places; when fall begins the crowds fly away as birds of passage, leaving choice resorts bare and lonely as rocks from which the waters have receded. The moon, which determines this rise and fall of human tides, are schools.

If you make a long trip by train or bus in summer, you will find yourself accompanied largely by women and children. I recently asked a sailor on a bus coming east from Charleston, West Virginia, where he had begun his journey, for I saw no battleships on Charleston's picturesque Kanawha River.

"At Seattle," he answered and commented, "All the way I've been a lone man in a compartment with women and children."

Shortly after that two very bright appearing, well-dressed lads, standing beside the road, stopped the bus and asked the driver, "How much does it cost to go to Richmond?"

"I don't know offhand," he replied, "how much have you got?"

"A ten-dollar bill."

"O, that's enough, jump on and I'll buy you a ticket at the next station," he said as he took their money.

A North Carolina school teacher, sitting across the aisle from the boys, became very much interested in them and asked, "Where do you live?"

"Charleston."

"Why didn't you take the bus there?"

"Wanted to save our ten dollars."

"When did you leave?"

"Yesterday."

"Hitch-hiking?"

"Yes—and walking."

"Where did you sleep last night?"

"No place—didn't sleep."

"What are you going to do in Richmond?"

"Visit an aunt."

"What grade are you in?"

"Six A."

Then two fair heads drooped, four blue eyes closed, the boys lopped over against one another and went to sleep.

* * *

Everyone in the bus seemed to feel like a guardian angel. After a while the driver stopped at a city and bought two tickets. Awakening the boys, he handed them the tickets and the change. Their eyes bugged out. "Gee, it's a lot," one exclaimed, "more'n seven dollars!"

"They're half fare," the driver said.

He had given the boys the benefit of the doubt. He was as much interested in them as the teacher was.

We Americans like to like children. Our schools show that. They mark an epoch in the social development of humanity. Never before have the children of common people been given such good instruction, over so long a period, so cheaply, as America gives.

This does not mean the United States is the most literate of nations. The proportion of literate Swedes is larger than of Americans. There are proportionally fewer illiterate people in Denmark than in America. Slovenia is a tiny European country that never had a State of its own, yet a larger proportion of Slovenes can read and write than of Americans. It is rather humiliating to me that in mountainous Norway a larger proportion of children are in elementary schools than in rich America.

* * *

All that does not change the fact that we in America have better school buildings, give better educational facilities, and provide a longer course of study for a greater proportion of our youth than has ever been the case before. Some American States spend half of their budget on education.

In one Western State, Utah, 96 per cent of all youth of high school age are actually enrolled. Practically all of Utah's children finish twelve full years of free and excellent public instruction. In the State of Washington, 91 per cent of the youth are in high school; in California 86. Even in New York, with its aliens and immigrants, four out of every five young people are in high school. Since 1900 total high school attendance has increased from 700,000 to 6,000,000. Sixty-five per cent of all American youth between the ages of 14 and 18 are studying.

No external features symbolize America better than its magnificent schools. You find them every place. The quality of instruction, also, is high.

There is still very much to be done. The direction of American education is not always helpful. Some areas and one racial group, the Negroes, are still sadly neglected. In some places, schools are still political footballs.

But I greatly rejoice that my America is doing so much to give a good free education to all the children of all the people.

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